# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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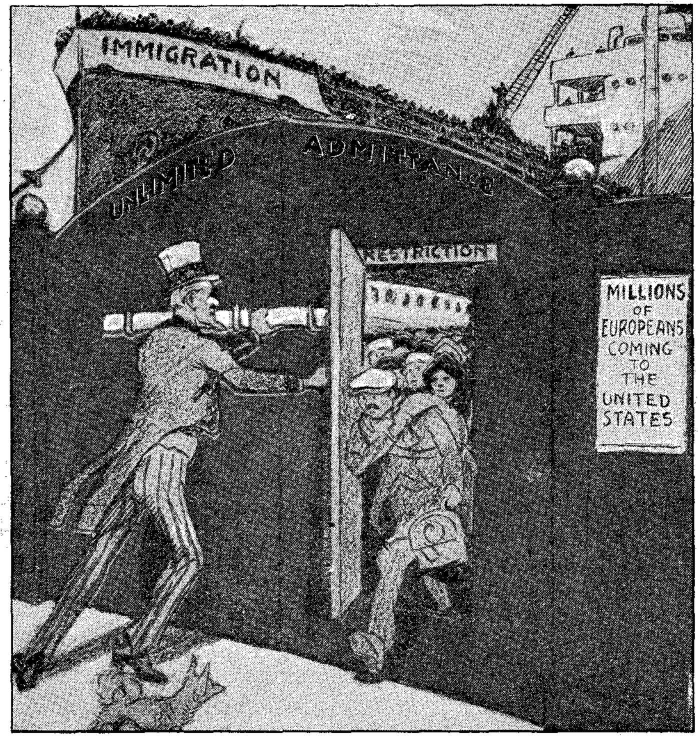
### INVITING IMMIGRATION FROM NORTHWESTERN EUROPE

INSTEAD OF SHUTTING OUR GATES against all aliens for a year, as the House proposed, the Senate Committee on Immigration would accelerate the influx from northwestern Europe while diminishing the flood of other Europeans. This principle of selective immigration is embodied in the Dillingham Bill, a so-called emergency measure which would temporarily limit the admission of aliens of any nationality to 5 per cent. of the number of foreign-born persons of that nationality resident in the United States in 1910. Immigration from northwestern Europe has fallen off since 1900, while immigration from the rest of Europe has rapidly increased. The Senate bill proposes to change this, for reasons thus set forth in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The Committee on Immigration, while convinced that no emergency exists at present which would warrant a general prohibition of European immigration, hold that a lesser emergency is presented in the threatened migration of large numbers from eastern and southern Europe; that this immigration consists largely of single men, and throngs into the cities and manufacturing centers; that this immigration should be restricted, and immigration from northern and western Europe allowed to proceed along normal lines; that the time has come for more attention to selection and distribution of immigrants, and that the need of labor in the agricultural sections must be taken into account.

"This opinion is borne out by the fact that during the eighteen years 1897-1914 we received of the old immigration only 2,838,548, while during the same period we received of the new immigration 10,570,576. It was the new immigration coming in unprecedented numbers which created our prewar problem, and, as already indicated, it is the impending return of this movement to its prewar status which, in the opinion of the committee, constitutes the present emergency. Unlike the older immigration, which distributed itself to every part of the country, entered every branch of activity, and was, as a rule, quickly and thoroughly assimilated, the new immigration has consisted largely of single men. It has gone directly to the cities and to the manufacturing centers and has remained there; it has moved in racial groups and to a large extent has maintained them, and compared with the older immigration it, as a rule, shows a slighter tendency to become American citizens, and the number who have gone to the land has been negligible."

The plan proposed in the Dillingham Bill is naturally not displeasing to our Scandinavian press in this country. Thus in the Danish *Danske Pioneer*, of Omaha, we read:


IMMIGRATION
UNLIMITED ADMITTANCE
RESTRICTION
MILLIONS OF EUROPEANS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES

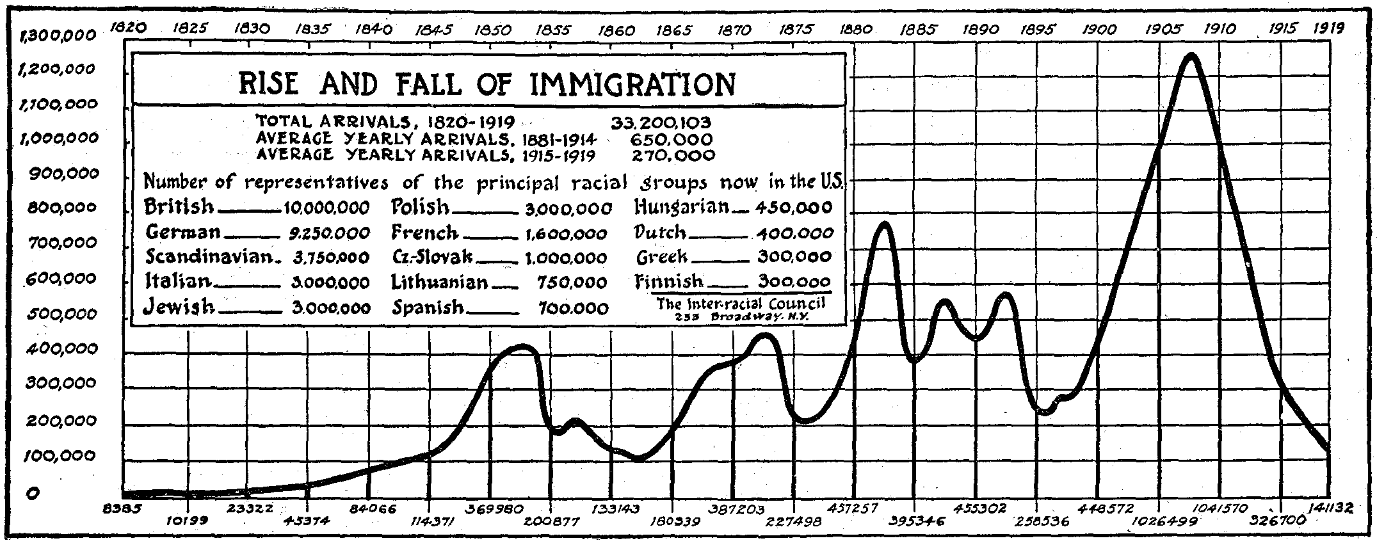
TIME TO USE THE LITTLE DOOR.

—Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*.

"From a national economical standpoint Dillingham argues his bill soundly and correctly, maintaining, based on statistics, that the restrictions will allow larger immigration than before from northwestern Europe, but will bring immigration from the remainder of Europe down to one-third of that heretofore. It is a well-known fact, always maintained by us, that immigration from northwestern Europe has made possible the tremendous development of America in the last decades. For American agriculture generally the Scandinavians, and for the dairy industry the Danes especially have been a powerful help, the value of which can not be overestimated. It can be said without exaggeration that immigration restrictions excluding the strong, thrifty, work-willing Scandinavians would be a calamity not only for American agriculture, but for other industries claiming intelligent, strong, and willing workers as well. Besides this, the immigrants from these countries are the easiest assimilated and thereby the best population element. As regulation of immigration is planned in the Dillingham Bill we can see no objection to its becoming law."

The Swedish *Svenska Amerikanaren*, of Chicago, while agreeing with the implication of the Dillingham Bill that "the north-European countries do not send undesirable immigrants," thinks that the 5 per cent. restriction is not sufficiently drastic when applied to southern Europe. To quote:

"If the measure should become a law America would receive millions of immigrants from southern Europe of the more or less non-desirable kind. If, as has been said so often, there is a danger of the melting-pot failing to effect the wanted change in some of these elements, then the danger is really increased by the Dillingham Bill. The immigration from the south of Europe, as has been complained of, has been too large during the last decade or two. This fact has not been given due consideration in this bill. . . . Make all reasonable restrictions; they will not close the gates to the desirable element. The



Prepared for the Inter-racial Council, New York.

Dillingham Bill does not differentiate between the desirable and the non-desirable elements."

The Czecho-Slovak *Denni Hlasatel*, published in Chicago, does not believe in restrictive legislation on immigration, as "conditions are going to take care of themselves." At the same time it remarks that "the Dillingham rating, acting on citizenship proportion, is good and sound, but the percentage should be higher." And in *The Jewish Daily Forward*, of the same city, we read:

"The Senate bill will hit Jewish immigration no less than would the Johnson Bill, had that bill become a law. According to the new measure only 86,000 new immigrants will be allowed to come from the Russia of 1910. Russia was split since then. The Russian territory of 1910 now includes Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, etc. The real meaning of this bill then is that from all these countries only 86,000 Jews and Gentiles will be allowed to land in the United States during the next year. Jewish immigration will, therefore, be restricted to almost nothing."

The Dillingham Bill, if enacted in its present form, would become effective April 1, 1921, and would remain operative for fifteen months. Washington dispatches explain that it does not apply to the western hemisphere, China, Japan, or the Asiatic barred zone, and in effect is applicable only to European countries, Turkey in Asia, Africa, and Australasia. Its possible effects are thus summed up by the New York *World:*

"As it is based upon the census of 1910, a partial estimate is possible of the numbers it would admit, compared with those who actually came in 1913, the last 'normal' year:

| | *Came, 1913* | *Bill Admits* |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 88,000 | (a)126,880 |
| Germany | (b)34,329 | (c)125,000 |
| Scandinavian | 32,267 | 62,000 |
| Dutch | 6,902 | 5,700 |
| French | 9,675 | 5,500 |
| Swiss | 4,104 | 5,150 |
| Portugal and Spain | 20,339 | 4,000 |
| Russia | (d)291,000 | (e) 59,200 |
| Italy | (f)265,542 | 67,100 |
| Poles | (g) | (h) 46,850 |
| Mexican | 11,926 | 19,200 |

NOTES—(a) Including Ireland, but not other stocks. (b) German Empire. (c) Germans only, including Austria and Hungary. (d) And Finland. (e) All except Poles. (f) Not including new provinces. (g) Reckoned under Russia, Germany, etc. (h) Poles only.

"These are approximations—and the bill is not yet in final form. To interpret it as to Turkey, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland would be difficult. Russia is here treated as a whole, except for the Poles; Austria-Hungary is omitted altogether, the Germans and Poles who might come thence being grouped elsewhere.

"What this or any rapid survey of the bill does show is that it would admit many thousand more British and Germans than have recently applied, while excluding on the 1913 basis 1,200 Dutch, 4,100 French, 16,000 Spanish and Portuguese, 200,000 Italians, our associates in the world-war, and a theoretical 232,000 from the undivided Russian Empire, the actual number likely to apply from its fragments depending upon circumstances impossible to predict."

Some Democratic critics see in the Senate committee's rejection of the Johnson Bill for the Dillingham measure evidence of influences hostile to the interests of American labor. Because of the radical differences between the House and Senate measures they see no prospect of united action before the next session of Congress; and they hint that the same interests that are clamoring for higher tariff walls to protect American industry from a flood of cheap foreign goods are opposing every effort to protect American workingmen from a deluge of cheap European labor. "The Senate committee thus refuses to see in the present oversupply of labor, business depression, and the lowering of standards of living an emergency demanding positive action," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.). "The Senate," exclaims the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "must placate the 'invisible government' at Washington; it must cater to the demands of those who are crying for cheap labor while good American labor is idle." The New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.) finds the Senate's action hard to explain, "unless the foreign-born vote already here is feared." And in the New York *World* (Dem.) we read:

"The fact is that the tariff-protected manufacturing protégés of the Old Guard which now controls Congress want to dilute the home labor market further with such a liberal inrush of immigrants as is now proceeding, and have not been backward in impressing their side of the case upon Washington. Accordingly, the fact is that the Senate committee's divisions and delays, whatever the cause, have for a net result the indefinite continuance of the present immigration laws, which seems to be all that the privileged manufacturers want."

But while as an emergency measure the Dillingham Bill seems destined not to emerge, many of our papers think that the principle of selective immigration it embodies should have consideration when we adopt a permanent immigration policy. "As a policy of assimilation the Senate bill would doubtless function satisfactorily, but it is not and is not intended to be a measure of restriction," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. The New York *Tribune*, which approves the Dillingham measure's effort to select our immigrants, remarks that—

"The bill would restrict the inflow from those countries which furnish an element difficult to Americanize and stimulate the inflow from countries which yield much more assimilable material. This is the constructive feature of the Dillingham scheme. It is superior in that respect to mere exclusion. It also has the merit of approaching the problem from the social and political as well as the merely economic point of view."

The percentage principle of restriction, the Springfield *Re-*

*publican* (Ind.) reminds us, was originally proposed by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the National Committee for Constructive Legislation. The Dillingham Bill, says this Massachusetts paper, is "an important contribution to the literature of the immigration problem." And the Dallas *News* (Dem.) estimates that the 5 per cent. rule would admit about 500,000 aliens a year, or half the number that were coming when the war interrupted immigration from Europe.

## 1871 AND 1921

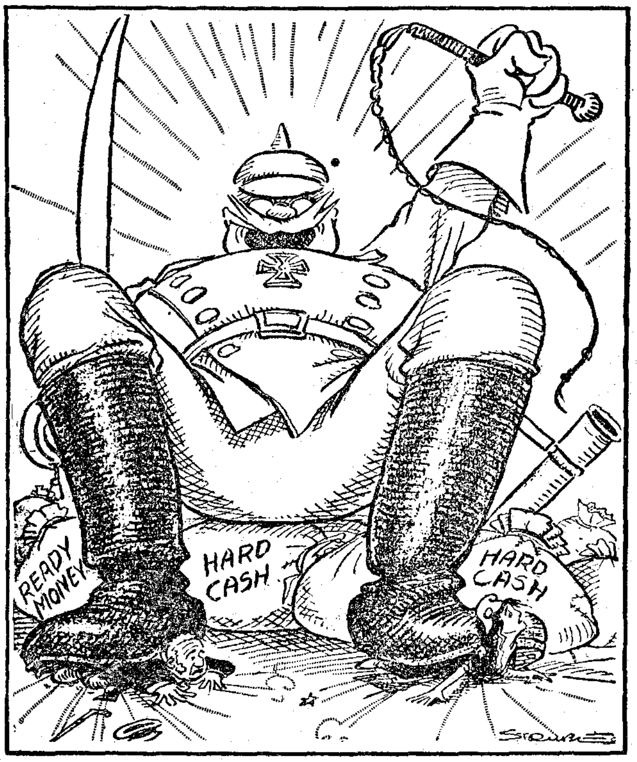
A COMPARISON between what a victorious Germany exacted of France in 1871 and what the Allies are now demanding of Germany in defeat is both pertinent and illuminating, in the opinion of some of our editorial observers. The indemnity paid by France after the Franco-Prussian War was 5,000,000,000 francs, or $1,000 000,000, and the Germans did not retire until it was paid in full. The present bill against Germany for 226,000,000,000 gold marks payable in forty-two years, experts estimate, is equivalent to a present cash payment of $21,000,000,000—which is less than the war-debt of the United States alone. Says the New York *Tribune:*

> "How does the bill of $1,000,000,000 which Germany presented to France compare with the tentative $21,000,000,000 bill which the Allies have submitted to Germany?
>
> "A great change has occurred in the purchasing power of the gold mark in the fifty years. Gold has depreciated more than one-half. So on the basis of 1871 gold values the bill is not more than $10,000,000,000.
>
> "Secondly, the present population of Germany is about double that of France in 1871. Measured per capita, then, what is now asked of Germany must be halved again to make a true comparison. The reparations bill, when judged relatively, thus falls to $5,000,000,000.
>
> "Thirdly, individual wealth per capita in Germany is something like four times what it was in France in 1871. Allowing that half of this is due to gold depreciation, the other half may be ascribed to a positive increase in wealth accumulation, and another cutting in two is needed to arrive at a true comparison. This brings the reparations total down to $2,500,000,000.
>
> "Finally, the German bill in 1871 was not to repair damage (Germany was not invaded or a German brick disturbed), but solely for war-expenditures. On the contrary, France is to get nothing for her war-expenditures—only about one-half enough to repair her ravaged territories. She is the poorer in actual property by many billions, tho Germany pay her bill in full, and longer than forty-two years her thrifty taxpayers will be burdened to meet the cost of expelling the Germans.
>
> "It is high time to recognize exactly what the new German propaganda implies. It means not only that Germany is to pay relatively little more than did France in 1871, but that an intact Germany, having wantonly begun a war, is to emerge from the conflict in a condition to distance France in economic competition."

If fifty years ago Germany was justified in demanding $1,000,000,000 from France for a brief conflict carried on almost wholly in French territory, remarks the Troy *Record*, "such demands as Germany is now required to meet are in no sense of the word excessive." And the same paper goes on to say:

> "In the Franco-Prussian War France had suffered to the extent of billions from an invasion by Germany and the prostration of its industries. Still an immense indemnity was asked, an indemnity which in modern figures would be at least twice as great. Its demand was enforced by the presence of German garrisons.
>
> "Under the plan of the Allied Council Germany is not required, as France was in 1871, to pay the entire costs of the war. Germany is only compelled to pay a small fraction of them. During the struggle Germany kept its enemies out of its territory by crooked interpretations of treaties and by the scrapping of others. It suffered not at all in comparison with its enemies. It is whining now because its babies have not enough food; yet it retains 800,000 cows which it stole from Belgium and France, and which it promised to return. Its whole course has been contemptible and savage from the beginning. The only way it can understand its defeat is by making it pay for that defeat."

According to Mr. Louis Klotz, French Minister of Finance, France's total share of the German indemnity represents only about 50,000,000,000 francs gold if discounted, or what the 5,000,000,000 francs paid to Germany in 1871 would now amount to at interest. Speaking recently before the French Chamber of Deputies, says a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times*, he argued that "owing to Belgium's priority claim France would get none of the first year's payment by Germany, and that up to 1925 France would receive only four or five billion marks gold." Moreover, "considering France's part would be only 50,000,000,000 francs and that she owed 16,500,000,000 to America and 13,000,000,000 to England, Mr. Klotz thought that France was going to have a tough time doing much reconstruction work."



IF FRITZ HAD BEEN THE VICTOR.

—Strum in the London *Daily Express.*

Another fact that some of our papers urge us not to forget is the German attitude toward indemnities when she thought she was going to win the world-war. *The Times* reminds us that as late as the middle of 1918 the Germans announced the intention of imposing the whole cost of the war, computed by themselves, on the nations they were about to conquer, and proclaimed that "we will compel them to drag the chain for a hundred years"; and it adds: "By about as much as a hundred years is longer than forty-two is the Treaty of Versailles, which the Germans call so severe, more lenient than the one they would have drawn if they could."

Paris correspondents also remind us that the Germany that is now professing itself horrified at the size of the Allied bill considered itself able at the time of the peace negotiations to pay an indemnity at the rate of 4,000,000,000 gold marks a year. This offer was made by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, German plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference. The total he suggested that the Allies accept, however, was only 100,000,000,000 gold marks. While the total now demanded by the Allies is more than twice this amount, the present plan calls for payments of only two billions the first two years, three the next three years, and then four, five, and six annually during the rest of the period.

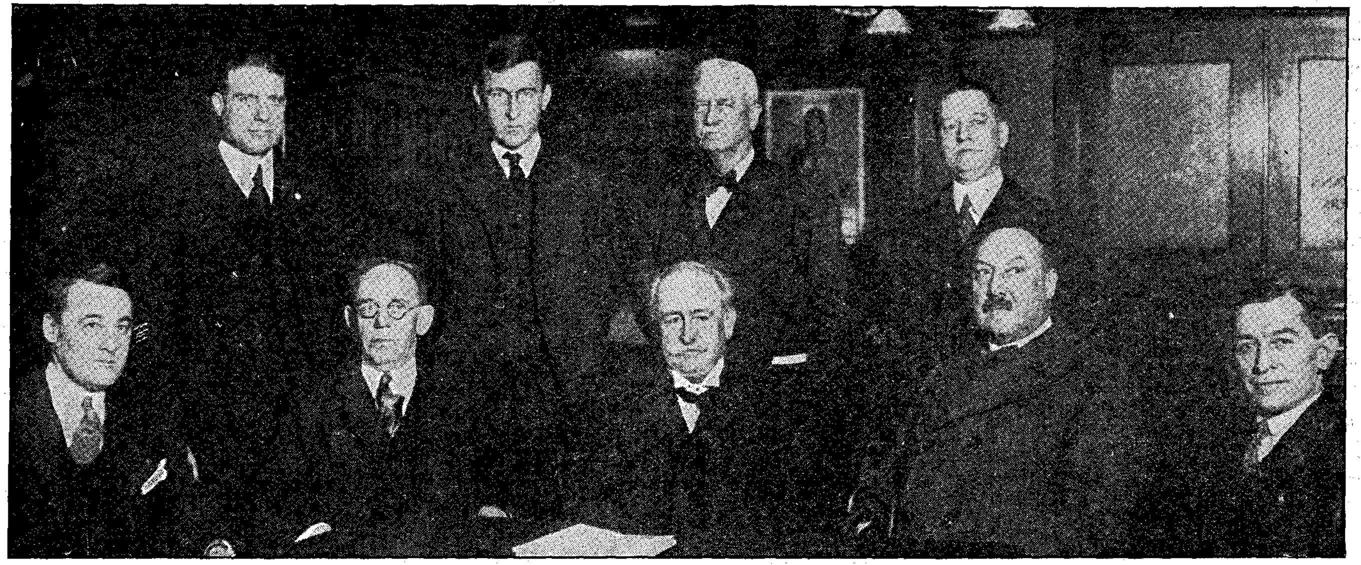


Photo by International.

A WAGE BOARD THAT "CAN NOT BE STAMPEDED."

The Railroad Labor Board, which has refused to hasten its decision on the wage agreements and working rules left over from the period of Government control, because it considers the financial distress of the railroads a matter for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The members of this Board, composed equally of representatives of labor, railroad management, and the public, are, from the reader's left to right: seated, H. T. Hunt, J. J. Forrester, R. M. Barton (chairman), William L. Parks, A. O. Wharton. Standing: Albert Phillips, L. G. Brooks, Horace Baker, G. W. W. Hanger.

## THE RAILROAD PAY PROBLEM

WHEN PEOPLE ARE STAYING HOME because it costs too much to travel on the railroads, and produce is not shipped because the freight-rates are too high, the suggestion that the roads might be willing to cut rates if they were allowed to cut labor costs naturally brings a favorable response from a large number of the daily papers. It is evident enough that labor costs may be decreased by eliminating inefficient and surplus labor as well as by cutting wages. And that is just what the railroads now want to do, says so authoritative a spokesman as *The Railway Age*. The railroad executives are willing to keep the wages of skilled workers at present levels for a time at least, if they can reduce the pay of unskilled labor and can be rid of the 182 uniform national working agreements and rules left behind as a legacy by the United States Railroad Administration. The existence of these rules is costing the roads, so they say, $300,000,000 a year. Before the war, out of every dollar collected by the roads, between 40 and 50 cents was paid out in wages; now 60 cents is paid out in wages. In 1917 the railroad pay-roll was $1,704,000,000; recently it had reached the enormous figure of $3,700,000,000. Hoping to be able to reduce expenses at once, and so save some of the weaker roads from bankruptcy, the railroads recently asked the Railroad Labor Board to abrogate the wage agreements and to allow the executives of the respective railroads to make new rules by agreement with their own employees and to set the wages for unskilled labor at the levels prevailing in other industry. The Railroad Labor Board's refusal to grant this emergency request was made without any expression of opinion on the merits of the case, but merely on a point of jurisdiction. It may eventually decide that these agreements should be abrogated, and in the meantime the railroads are keeping up their campaign to influence public opinion against them. The issue, says Frank Haigh Dixon, Professor of Economics in Princeton University, as quoted in the New York *Tribune*, is simply this: "Shall the conditions under which work is performed in a specific craft be so standardized by a national agreement that there is no opportunity by any individual road for modification to meet local conditions." All the roads want, declares *The Railway Age*, is "a reduction of expenses through increased efficiency of labor." The only reason they wish to get rid of the working rules is because they have fostered inefficiency. Undoubtedly,

"Other and great increases in efficiency and economy must be obtained. The cost of fuel has increased from about $400,000,000 in 1917 to about $700,000,000 in 1920. It must be reduced. The cost of materials and supplies has increased from about $700,000,000 in 1917 to about $1,600,000,000 at the present time. It must be reduced. The railroad pay-roll is the largest item of all. In 1917 it was about $1,704,000,000. It has increased until, according to the latest estimates, it was running, before the recent large reductions of forces were made, at the rate of more than $3,700,000,000 a year. It also must be reduced.

"All these items of expense must be reduced, first, to enable the railways to earn the net return they are entitled to, and which they must earn to furnish the public good and adequate service, and, secondly, to enable them in due course to make reductions in freight- and passenger-rates. . . . . . .

"In the long run working rules and conditions which force the railways to employ an excessive number of men will reduce railway traffic, prevent the railways from prospering and being adequately developed, and, in consequence, injure railway employees as well as the railway companies and the public."

*The Pennsylvania Labor Herald* (Allentown) defends the national agreements. If they "were set aside and the companies could return to the conditions existing on December 1, 1917,"

"It would mean that any railroad company could revise the payment of the shop employees and pay them on a piecework basis instead of an hourly rate. The hourly rate could still be allowed each employee while employed at work listed on 'hourly' work, but the companies would see to it that all work now done by shop employees was paid upon a piecework basis.

"In this manner the time on work could be cut until the shop employees would be doing twice as much work in eight hours, if such a thing were possible, and the difference in pay would revert back to the coupon-clippers and stockholders of the railroad companies."

Railroad labor's attitude is not so much a defense of all the agreements as a determination to retain what was gained during the war as respects wages, hours of labor, and union recognition. The workers may concede modifications here and there, but they do not propose to have all nation-wide rules thrown overboard at once. Moreover, they insist that management itself is inefficient and that much of the wage-reduction talk is merely part of a campaign to break the power of union labor in the railroad field. The accusation of hypocrisy is openly made by the Cleveland *Citizen*, a labor organ, in the following editorial:

"After all of their boasts that private operation of the railways is more efficient and economical than public control and operation, and after frittering away hundreds of millions of dollar granted as subsidies by Congress, the railroad managers are now

> standing before the nation in naked hypocrisy and whining that they are unable to run the transportation business and guarantee profits of 6 per cent. on the stock (including 40 to 50 per cent. water), except by reducing the wages of the 2,000,000 employees, which demand is now being insistently made upon the United States Railroad Board and just as emphatically resisted by those who do the work. Brotherhood officials declare that the wages of employees did not advance as rapidly as living costs during the past six years and do not balance such costs to-day, and that under no circumstances will the railway operatives accept reductions in order to gratify the desires of the incompetent managements or the stockholders."

Bearing in mind the statement of some railroad labor-leaders that certain readjustments might be considered, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* feels that executives and workers really agree that this matter of wages and work conditions "is hardly national in character." And the Ohio daily thinks that "a system of regional agreements commensurate with the rate-making districts would seem to afford a fair basis of compromise."

It is partly, perhaps, because of a feeling that some such agreement will eventually be reached that spokesmen for both labor and capital agree in praising the decision of the Railroad Labor Board not to grant the immediate relief demanded by General Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania, on behalf of the roads. *Labor*, the Washington organ of sixteen labor organizations, and Mr. B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, unite in calling the Board's decision a triumph for the principle of collective bargaining, because they think it means eventually a series of conferences between railway executives and the railway unions. "Through their organizations," says Mr. Jewell, the railway-workers "are ready at all times to make changes in wages, rules, working agreements, etc., when such changes are found to be justly reasonable." The decision, *Labor* believes,

> "Will compel such autocrats as may remain in the railroad world to meet their men in conference. Added significance was given to the decision by the fact that the Board acted without waiting to hear from representatives of the employees, and that no dissenting opinion was filed. The Board is made up of three representatives of the public, three of the managers, and three of the employees. That such a tribunal should have decided against the contentions of the railroad managers without hearing the employees' side is convincing proof that Atterbury and the interests he represents did not have a leg to stand on."

In Wall Street, where the railroads' financial plight is keenly felt, there is a feeling, according to the New York *Times*, that the Board made a wise decision. The Springfield *Republican* and the Manchester *Union* agree with the Baltimore *American* that "it is well to have a Board that can not be stampeded." *The Wall Street Journal* concedes that the Labor Board could hardly have been expected to grant General Atterbury's request without giving the other side a full hearing. "It doubtless is unfortunate that the roads must bear for months longer a burden of war-time wage regulation which," this newspaper is convinced, "is outrageously oppressive both to the carriers and the country at large." But it would be worse, "if the whole national effort to solve the railroad-labor problem embodied in the wage provisions of the Transportation Act had been brought down in disaster" by lack of faith in the impartiality of the Railroad Labor Board.

The Board, it will be remembered, refused to consider the financial difficulties of the roads as a valid reason for an immediate abrogation of the labor agreements. Such a decision would be encroaching on the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, under the Railroad Act, has jurisdiction over all matters involving railroad finance. The Board intends to take up the matter of rules and working conditions with "the utmost practicable expedition" and will determine whether any of them are unreasonable. The Board declares that it "is endeavoring to perform its obligations and will be better able to succeed in doing so if it is not further interrupted by the introduction of unwarranted demands by either party."

# THE COMING TARIFF BATTLE

THE FALLING PRICES of farm products are attributed by some of our agricultural experts to the imports of cheap products from foreign lands, and if these could only be kept out by a tariff wall, prices would then be restored to a point where the American farmer could make a profit. So argues the farmer. What the consumer thinks of a plan to restore higher prices is, of course, another question, and the action of Congress in passing a tariff bill is not expected to end the matter, as an old-time struggle for a more permanent tariff seems likely to be staged in all its fury by the new Congress. Not only the farmers, but also manufacturers, are showing an interest in protection from cheap foreign products, and people who want lower taxes are glancing at the tariff as a source of revenue to make tax-reduction possible. So making a tariff is a serious business, as Congress knows from long experience, and as the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) now points out in discussing the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill. "And the tariff game is one that two can play at," pointedly remarks the Springfield *Republican*, (Ind.) as it hints at retaliation. Certainly it is no longer the "local issue" that it used to be called, as we are reminded by the New York *Journal of Commerce*. True, there was a time, when government expenses were a billion dollars a year or thereabouts, that tariff revenues were counted upon as an important item, but now that our expenses have jumped to more than four billions for the next year, "tariff revenues are more like a drop in the bucket," thinks the New York *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), for "at most, the tariff can not be expected to yield one-eighth of our national outlay." Besides, adds *The Tribune*, the Fordney measure "is not intended primarily to increase revenues, but to help some domestic industries through a trying period of price adjustment."

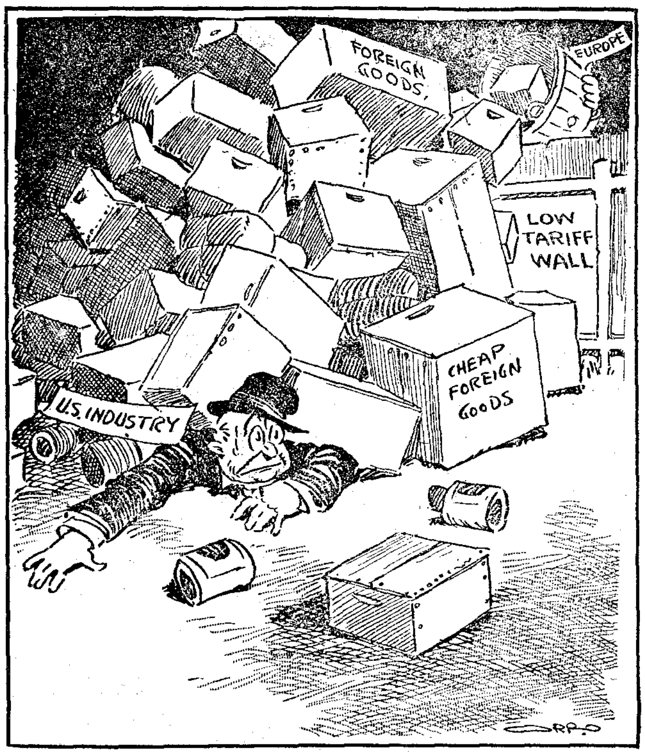
The opening of tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House early in January was taken advantage of by manufacturers of practically every commodity, and by almost every other industry which considers a high tariff a "panacea for present economic and financial ills," as one paper puts it. Even on wheat, of which we have a surplus that must be sold abroad, a tariff of 40 cents a bushel was asked. The Southern Tariff Convention also asked Congress to enact a high tariff "on every item of Southern products except cotton," reports the New York *Commercial*. In fact, declares W. W. Jermane in the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), "never before in the history of American tariff-making has Congress had before it such a bewildering array of statistics; more than twenty thousand pages of printed matter were laid before the Ways and Means Committee."

Surely such a mass of data would indicate that the country is in need of the traditional "tariff wall." Said Mr. Fordney of his measure early in the present month:

> "The amount of revenue to be collected from taxes on income and taxes on sales, and, in fact, all internal levies, depends directly upon the success of American industries and the earnings and purchasing power of the American people. Failure of our tax laws will be coincident with business depression. At present industries are languishing and unemployment is on the increase and our revenues are shrinking. Existing conditions are the inevitable results of the inadequate tariff law now in force. Without business revival, our revenue laws will be impotent.
>
> "American prosperity in the past has been founded on protection to American products from ruinous foreign competition. The disparity between production costs here and abroad is greater than in the prewar period. To save our industries and the earning power of the American people no time should be lost in replacing the present tariff law."

It was announced early in the year that the Fordney measure was drafted primarily to aid the farmer, but hearings later were granted to every industry that wished to appear before the committee. "The tariff is no longer a regional issue," explains the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record;* "it has been recognized as an American issue, as a question of national security and national prosperity." As *The Record* adds:

"Without protection the processes that have been paralyzing our industry will continue to operate. The producers of potatoes will continue to witness the distressing spectacle of ship-loads of this necessary food brought from Denmark and other European countries to our Atlantic ports and sold for less than we can raise them here at home. The peanut-producers showed that they dare not plant another crop as long as the Orient is allowed to supply our needs for vegetable oils at prices under the cost of production in Texas and Georgia and other States. The Southern rice-producer is plunged into debt because he raised a crop in 1920. The corn-planter is unable to sell his output above the cost of production because the inferior corn of Argentina comes into our ports in quantities sufficiently large to fix and regulate the price on the American commodity."



SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO.

If we delay in raising the tariff.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

As a matter of fact, states the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "foreign imports are growing so much faster than exports that they threaten the balance of trade, which is now in America's favor." And as *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines) states the case of the agriculturist:

"Farmers are selling their products at considerably less than the actual cost of production; the closing of the foreign markets has left a surplus of most things on their hands; this surplus is being added to by importations, and with the prospect of a tariff later these importations will be speeded up; the rate of exchange is strongly against the American farmer and in favor of the foreign farmer."

Yet, argues the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), "if we make it impossible (through high tariffs) for the people of Europe to sell to us, we can hardly expect to sell to them. And unless we sell to them our local markets will soon be glutted with the surplus of our products." Right here we come upon another problem which a high tariff inevitably brings to the attention of Congress. As a Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times* points out:

"One of the numerous problems to be solved has to do with the great merchant marine that has been built up as the result of the war. If that merchant marine is to be successful, the ships must have goods to carry. If there are no imports, there can be no exports.

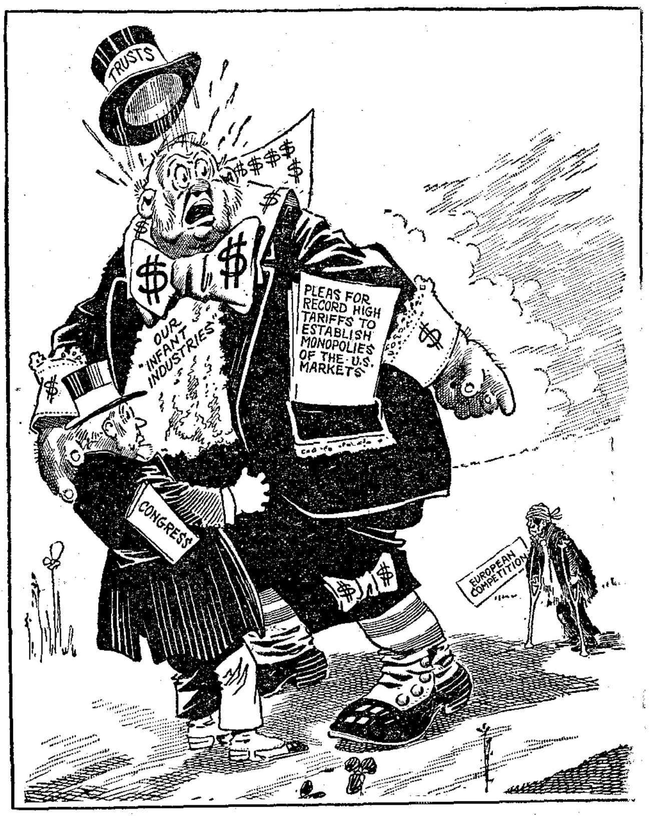
"In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that was a high protective tariff that killed American supremacy the seas in the days of clipper ships."

"The war has completely changed the industrial and financi situation; the United States is no longer a debtor nation, b a creditor of all the other nations," explains the independe Washington *Herald*. And the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (In Dem.) goes into details as it argues against a high tariff:

"A tariff wall that keeps foreign goods out may also kee American goods in; that unless we buy from the outside v can not sell to the outside. It is not only that foreign countri would be naturally prompted to adopt retaliatory tariffs, b that their ability to import from us necessarily depends in gre measure on their ability to find markets in America and els where for the products of which they have surpluses."

Canada and Argentina, both "good customers" of our already are talking of retaliation in the matter of tariffs, we ar told. "And Canada can hit the great manufacturing industr of the United States a staggering blow," warns the New Yor *World* (Ind. Dem.). Therefore, there could be no grosser blunde no more flagrant economic crime, than an increase in the tariff, declares the independent New York *Globe;* "we can not have flourishing export trade unless we have a flourishing import trade, and we can neither be prosperous ourselves nor restore the prosperity of Europe unless we have both."

Altho the Washington *Post* looks forward to a new genera tariff "before the close of the fiscal year, June 30," *Th Nation* (New York) asserts that "there can be no permanent revision of the tariff, nor can there be a scientific revision of th tariff, because its corner-stones are cowardice, greed, ignorance and national selfishness." Continues *The Nation:*


TRUSTS
$$$$
$ $
OUR "INFANT INDUSTRIES"
PLEAS FOR RECORD HIGH TARIFFS TO ESTABLISH MONOPOLIES OF THE U.S. MARKETS
CONGRESS
EUROPEAN COMPETITION

TRUSTS—"PROTECT ME FROM HIM, PROTECT ME!"

—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

"To revise a tariff downward through tinkering with in vidual schedules at the suggestion of a tariff board is as valua as attacking a cancer by slicing off a portion of the obnoxi growth. As for revising upward, that is merely giving t favored interests more room in the trough and bestowing mo favors upon the privileged few at the expense of the wh country."

## THE PESTILENCE AT THE GATE

MORE MEN DIED OF TYPHUS in Serbia during the war than were killed in battle. For centuries typhus has been a common scourge in times of war and famine under such names as jail-fever, camp-fever, and ship-fever, and to-day it is prevalent throughout a large part of Central Europe. In some epidemics the mortality has been as high as 20 per cent. In view of this, it is not strange that the measures taken to bar from our shores the little "cootie" that carries the *baccilus typhi exanthematici* meet with universal approval even tho they involve hardships for immigrants, inconvenience for other travelers, and financial loss to steamship companies. Already thirty-eight cases of typhus have been reported in New York City and harbor and there have been three deaths. "One infected immigrant might spread a plague that would cause a million deaths in six weeks in New York," says Dr. Royal S. Copeland, head of the New York City Department of Health. While there has been little typhus in this country, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* reminds us that "it spreads rapidly when once it gets a foothold in the poorer quarters of cities where unhygienic conditions conspire with poverty, lack of nutrition, physical and nervous stress, resulting in subnormal bodies," and that "the temperate or cooler climate of our Northern coast cities is its favorite air." "Much as we may love our neighbor, for our own family's sake we can not be willing to take smallpox or typhus into our premises," remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, which is inclined to favor a restriction of immigration sufficient to insure the effectiveness of our quarantine. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* understands that "the danger that the terrible scourges now raging in Eastern Europe might spread to America was one of the reasons for the drafting of the bill suspending immigration to this country for a year," and "some such action has been urged by responsible medical experts." The Springfield *Republican*, however, does not believe that the situation calls for any complete ban on immigration from the typhus-stricken countries. "Typhus develops in from four to twelve days and a reasonable detention on the other side would suffice for a tolerably adequate safeguard." *The Republican* agrees with other newspapers—

> "that the first line of defense must be on the other side of the ocean, and a good deal is already being done in the way of inspection, but these precautions will evidently have to be increased. There has been most difficulty in the case of Italy, which with reason is proud of its doctors and its health service and objects to interference. Its position can be understood, yet plague-ships must be kept at a distance from our coasts, and in one way or another the needed cooperation to this end must be attained."

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

PROTECTING NEW YORK FROM TYPHUS,

By examining immigrants' clothing for the disease-carrying insect.

The State, Federal, and municipal authorities at New York, which for a time seemed to be at loggerheads, are getting together for the efficient handling of immigrants to the end that every little insect which may be carrying a typhus germ will be removed from body or clothing or baggage before he has a chance to spread the disease in this country. The Federal Government is taking over the New York State Quarantine Office. Health Commissioner Copeland is examining and fumigating every immigrant landing in the city. Railroads are cooperating and one steamship company has set aside one of the largest liners in our merchant marine as a detention ship. No craft from a foreign port is to be allowed to come within 300 yards of a New York City pier without a permit granted only after stringent inspection. Plans are being made for detaining ships long enough to allow any possible cases of typhus to develop before passengers are landed. Commissioner Wallis, in charge of the Ellis Island immigration station, is quoted in the newspapers as saying:

> "It is nothing less than criminal to bring these hundreds of thousands of people across the sea and begin at this port the process of separating the clean from the unclean, the good from the evil. This culling-out process should begin on the other side of the ocean.
>
> "I do not believe that an alien from the port of any foreign country should be permitted to land in this country until he is stript and thoroughly examined from head to foot, mentally and physically. Baths should be installed at Ellis Island; so that every alien could be cleansed.
>
> "Even tho the present condition should give no unusual alarm, it is indicative of the larger problem, which must be vigorously and intelligently met and solved before the country is visited by some plague of death that will honeycomb the nation from sea to sea."

Dr. Copeland thinks that all physicians ought to be on the alert for the cardinal symptoms of typhus. He says:

> "The actual onset of the disease is sudden, beginning with frontal headache of very great severity.
>
> "At the onset there may be a chill, and there is a considerable elevation of temperature, which is maintained throughout the disease. The face becomes flushed, the eyes suffused, and the respiration is quickened, and the patient usually complains of a sense of great weakness. The temperature may reach 104° to 105° F., from the second to the fourth day of the disease, and continue to the termination of the malady.
>
> "The patient is usually drowsy and dull or may be delirious.
>
> "A rash appears on the fourth to fifth day, and consists of maculæ, measle-like spots appearing on the abdomen first, and later on the chest and then on the arms and legs. These macular spots may become petechial, bloodlike spots which do not disappear under pressure. With the appearance of the eruption, the nervous symptoms frequently become more marked. The disease terminates in the majority of instances by crisis. In some cases it ends by rapid lysis (a steplike decline). In fatal cases the patient passes into coma before death."

# TOPICS IN BRIEF

"Half price" is getting to be the regular price.—*Indianapolis News.*

You will notice the "oil" in "embroil."—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The campaign to end wars is being prosecuted by General Taxation.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

It seems as if nobody wants Hoover in the Cabinet except the people.—*Louisville Post.*

There is more rime than reason to the Jap claims to Yap.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The reparations question is converting the Vaterland into a Mutterland.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Boston operates a municipal pig farm. Furnishing the pork to go with the beans.—*Louisville Times.*

"German royalty marrying out of its sphere" sounds like an undeserved promotion.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The South Carolina burglars who broke into a church must have been optimists.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Well, well; there is no call to worry. Mr. Harding won't take all the advice he got.—*Dayton News.*

At that Germany's reparation won't cost much more than her preparation.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The Irish view is that man should not join together those that God hath put asunder.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

We aren't against the forces of reform, but we are rather bored with the farces of reform.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Another reason why men don't go back to the farm is that it cost them all they had to get away.—*Washington Post.*

Still, it's just a bit difficult to figure how the country is much of a loser by the escape of Bergdoll.—*Marion Star.*

California gains three new Congressmen, which appears superfluous in a State having a Hi Johnson.—*Louisville Times.*

A poor opinion of the system is forced upon the man who has to borrow the money to pay his income tax.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

The more Germany studies the peace terms the more it decides that the worst thing about war is losing.—*Indianapolis News.*

Chains on the tires will prevent accidents. A few chains on the legs of drivers would serve even better perhaps.—*Buffalo News.*

When we begin to compute battle-ships in terms of houses, we'll have more houses and fewer battle-ships.—*Labor (Washington, D. C.).*

Mortality among "dry" agents higher than among soldiers, but a sensible soldier avoids sampling his enemy's ammunition.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The General Board says that battle-ships are still the bulwark of the Navy. Evidently overlooking Josephus.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Great trouble with the United States Emergency Ship Corporation is that it doesn't emerge.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If Morris Gest wins his $5,000,000 libel suit against Henry Ford's paper, the latter will certainly be a *Dearborn Independent.*—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

All gentlemen with incomes will be able to tell Congress exactly the class of incomes that ought to be exempted from taxation.—*New York World.*

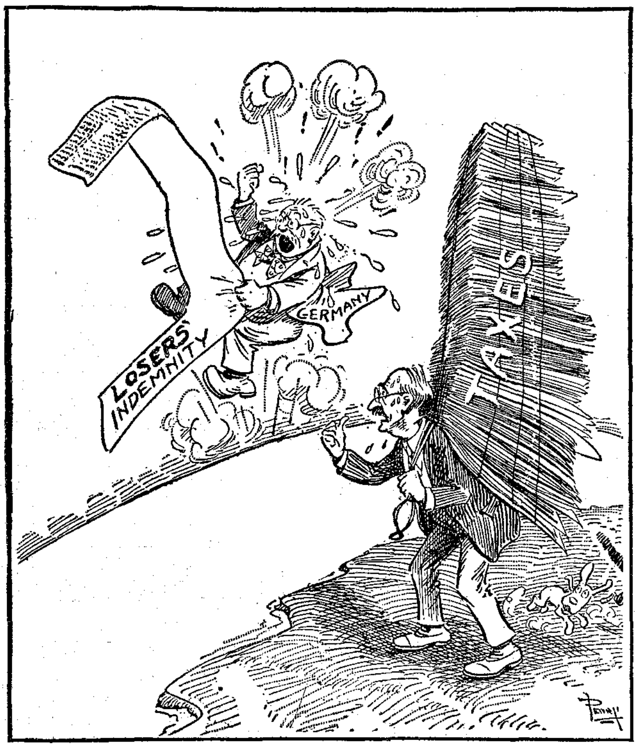
The Swiss labor refusal to adopt Bolshevik theories is only another proof the Swiss know they are not at home at sea.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Kerensky plans an "exile government of Russia." If we had to take part in a government of Russia, that's the kind we would select every time.—*Marion Star.*

Property taken in prohibition raids in five States last year netted the Government over $1,000,000, and it cost only $7,000,000 to capture it.—*Washington Post.*

Germany denounces the bill as a crime against civilization. Well, there's a country that ought to know a crime against civilization when it sees one.—*New York Globe.*

If the Government really wants to punish the bandits, why not make them figure out their income-tax reports?—*Springfield Leader.*



American Taxpayer—"Cheer up! See what we got for winning the war."
—Perry in the Portland *Oregonian.*

Money talks, but has few intimates.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Deflation seems as bad for business as for tires.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Turkey is staging the paradox of a waning Crescent.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Henry Ford is finding that gas goes better in flivvers than in journalism.—*Washington Post.*

There may be something in the report that Lenine is dead, after all. He denies it.—*Marion Star.*

One thing is certain. There isn't any secret treaty between Great Britain and Ireland.—*New York World.*

Germany seems to think that reparation calls for remarks instead of marks.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Costing us $780,000 a year for the up-keep of the *Leviathan,* thanks to Mr. Hearst.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Apparently reformers are bent on making the nation swallow a nut Sunday.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Ireland has given Lloyd George enough practise for him to pacify the whole of Europe.—*Washington Post.*

Congress isn't going to be any bigger, and we are afraid that neither are the members of it.—*New York World.*

Kentucky women won't enjoy equal rights until somebody discovers the feminine for "colonel."—*Roanoke Times.*

Well, why shouldn't Britain have most of the oil? She seems to have most of the troubled waters.—*Louisville Post.*

It is said that Harding completed his Cabinet selections while in Florida. That's where the lemons grow.—*Butte Bulletin.*

If disarmament doesn't make us love one another, it will at least make it cheaper to hate one another.—*Cleveland News.*

After all, luck is not entirely against Henry Ford. The recount keeps him out of the Senate.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Germany seems to possess the idea that the Allies should pay them for quitting when they did.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

The meek may inherit the earth, but they'll cease being meek as soon as they come into their inheritance.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

The buying public, touched, perhaps, by appeals to remove the excess-profits tax, tried to reduce the excess profits.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The truth of the saying about silence being golden is seen in how much trouble can be started by a little Yap.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Lloyd George intimates that Ireland must remain a branch of the British Empire. Not, however, an olive-branch.—*Nashville Banner.*

Because the law is no respecter of persons is no reason why so many persons should be no respecters of the law.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The news about Betelgeuse must have jolted some of the movie stars considerably.—*New York World.*

Apparently Fiume was Gabriel's last trump.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The more one studies the condition of the world, the greater his suspicion that somebody has placed an efficiency expert in charge.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

Why is it that in nearly all decisions of the Supreme Court the most interesting opinions are delivered by the dissenting justices?—*Chicago Tribune.*

We clearly understand Einstein's theory that the universe is finite—or we think we do—but what puzzles us is: What's outside of it?—*New York Call.*

A Paris dispatch pictures Lloyd George as toying with a liqueur-glass that he did not empty. And they call him opportunist.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The farmers are now clamoring to have Washington open German markets for American farm products. We thought Germany got her fill of them when she met our army.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Japan now proposes that she and China enter a union to work against the United States, according to a Chinese newspaper. We are glad to see one plan in which entering a union and working are both included.—*Manila Bulletin.*

# WITHIN THREE MILLIONS OF THE GOAL IN AMERICA'S MINISTRY TO CHILDHOOD

IF NOW—THIS WEEK AND NEXT WEEK—every man and woman who reads these words will send an eleventh-hour contribution, *or will influence some other person to do so*, as an offering of loving ministry for the feeding and clothing of the needy children of Europe—if every State and local committee, and every church, school, club, and other organization will now put forth a final mighty effort for this fund, we shall be able then to announce that the complete $33,000,000 has been raised, and that the lives of the three and a half millions of children committed to our care as Americans have been saved. And while all these hungry little mouths are fed, and all these cold little bodies are warmly clothed, we shall know that in three and a half millions of eager childish hearts have been planted an undying gratitude to America and a real love for the American flag. The peace and fraternity of future generations are being planted now, by this ministry, in the minds and hearts of the children of Europe.

Reports continue to come to us from communities and from many organizations and individuals who are determined to have the largest possible part in this beautiful work before their opportunity is gone. The city of Syracuse, N. Y., has now turned in a first contribution of $85,000, and the village of Westfield, N. Y., $1,666.96. A letter from Congressman Jules Dreyfus tells how his committee in Iberia (La.) Parish has raised $1,200 in cash and has added a contribution of seven hundred sacks of rice. From the letter which brought this result we quote the following sentences: "This appeal is born of the appalling disaster pending over this suffering childhood world. No tragedy of legend, history, or story has stalked through the alleys of civilization with such relentless, ruthless result. It is now the father, the mother, with heroic effort and a spirit of self-sacrifice, who must come to the quick rescue. Misery has wiped away the baby's smile; the pain of hunger has destroyed the dimple of the little caressing fingers and numbed the puckering lips that once awaited the mother's kiss. No mother's lullaby now greets this writhing innocence; no protecting warmth of parenthood wards off the doom of these listless wanderers. Can you refuse to save? Can philanthropy haggle while the scythe is cutting?"

Rochester, N. Y., has not yet grown weary in well-doing, and, following the many other contributions, both large and small, from that city, we have just received a check for $1,512 from the First Church of Christ Scientist, "sent with grateful appreciation" of the opportunity. A letter just received from the secretary of the American Christian Convention tells that their churches, Sunday-schools, and individuals in Dayton, Ohio, have raised over $1,200 in January for the Fund. From the Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association, Cleveland, Ohio, comes another check for $344.93 to be added to the earlier contributions from the Sunday-schools, churches, Young People's Alliances, and individuals of the Association.

The secular schools of America are continuing their splendid efforts until the last minute. At this very moment 700,000 school children of the great City of New York are carrying on an enthusiastic campaign for the Fund. A letter from the Hindman (Ky.) Settlement School to Franklin K. Lane, the National Treasurer, at 42 Broadway, New York City, enclosing $287.22, to be applied in Kentucky's quota, writes: "About fifty boys and girls organized themselves into five teams and canvassed the school, the town, and the surrounding countryside. I have never seen a more thorough or more enthusiastic campaign. It was real Crusading. There is no wealth at all in this neighborhood, or I am sure the splendid example set by the workers and villagers, all of whom are people of very limited means, would have produced much more than the amount enclosed. Our inspiration came through THE LITERARY DIGEST, which stirred us up to such a warmth of sympathy and self-denial. This campaign will be good for the soul of America." Similarly, the principal of the Swearingen (Tex.) Public School sends the first contribution of the school to the treasurer, and writes us to say that "your appeals stirred my heart and awakened my people." The 550 pupils and faculty of Lyons Township High School, La Grange, Ill., have sent $1,000 to the Illinois State Committee, reporting the fact to us simply to say that "the appeal made by THE DIGEST prompted and made possible our gift." In the same spirit the supervising principal of schools in Plymouth, Pa., sends a donation of $331.51 from the pupils of that town.

For several weeks we have been trying to divert all these contributions to the local treasurers in the various States, and now, again, we are printing the list of names and addresses. Send no more remittances direct to our offices. We can not acknowledge them in THE DIGEST, much as we wish to give the senders all credit for generous work. Among the contributions now before us are $500 from the Somerset (Pa.) Red Cross; $538.36 from the public schools, clubs, and churches of Bowling Green, Ohio; $290.88 from the people of Brevard, N.C., and the letter in which it comes says, "Our people are very poor and many of them are out of work, but we are very glad to do as much as possible for the starving children of Europe." And from Erie, Pa., the editor of *The Daily Times* sends $237 contributed by the Federation of Christian Young People of Erie. The National Shoe Travelers' Association, in convention at Des Moines, Iowa, unanimously voted a contribution of $500. The Pelican Bay Lumber Company in Oregon, following the splendid example of scores and scores of lumber companies throughout the country, sends its check for $478, given by the company and its employees, and adds a warm-hearted message of deep appreciation for the opportunity to help in this relief of suffering.

With a mighty crescendo of generous effort let the life-saving campaign go on for the next two weeks, that we may be sure to go over the top with the entire $33,000,000, the price of comfort and happiness for three and a half million children whose innocence and need have not appealed in vain to the heart of the American people.

## STATE TREASURERS OF THE EUROPEAN RELIEF COUNCIL

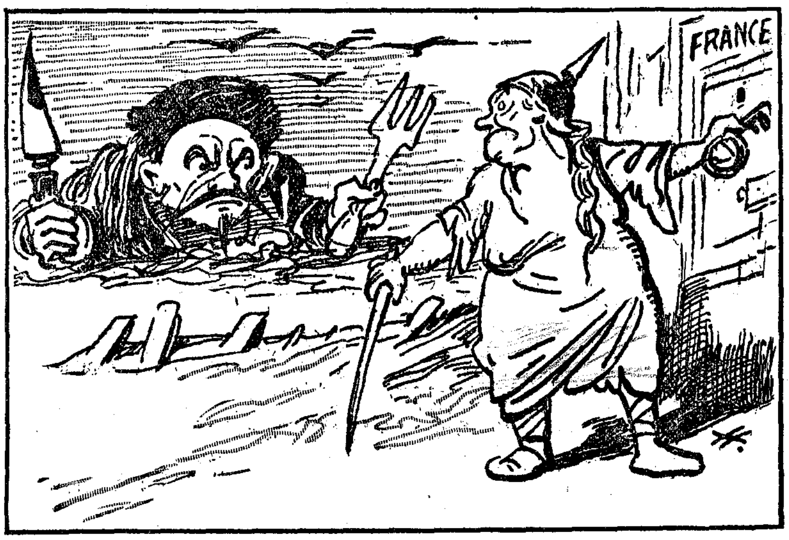
**ALABAMA:** J. Kirkman Jackson—2001 Amer. Trust Bldg., Birmingham.
**ALASKA:** Gov. Thos. E. Riggs.
**ARIZONA:** R. E. Moore—The Valley Bank, Phœnix.
**ARKANSAS:** Gus Strauss—Comptroller: Robert A. Waite—Citizens Nat. Bank Bldg., Hot Springs.
**NORTH CALIFORNIA:** Mortimer Fleishhacker—601 Market St., San Francisco.
**SOUTH CALIFORNIA:** Harry D. Vandeever—Comptroller: Willis H. Brown —217 Herman W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles.
**CONNECTICUT:** Andrew B. Whipple—108 Elm St., New Haven.
**DELAWARE:** James P. Winchester—8th and Market Sts., Wilmington.
**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** John Poole—Homer Bldg., 13th and F Sts., Washington.
**FLORIDA:** H. E. Harkisheimer—Jacksonville.
**GEORGIA:** James A. McCord—Assistant Treas.: E. A. Bancker, Jr.—1721 Candler Bldg., Atlanta.
**HAWAII:** Hawaiian Chapter Amer. Red Cross.
**IDAHO:** G. R. Hitt—Box 1088, Idaho Committee, Shaw Bldg., Boise.
**ILLINOIS:** Gen. Chas. G. Dawes—205 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
**INDIANA:** Sol. S. Kiser—147 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
**IOWA:** Homer A. Miller—710 Walnut St., Des Moines.
**KANSAS:** A. M. Catlin—The Pioneer Mortgage Co., Topeka.
**KENTUCKY:** Richard Bean—315 Guthrie St., Louisville.
**LOUISIANA:** Felix E. Gunter—Ass'n of Commerce Bldg., New Orleans.
**MAINE:** W. B. Brockway—State of Maine Room, City Hall, Portland.
**MARYLAND:** Frederick G. Boyce—11 E. Lexington St., Baltimore.
**MASSACHUSETTS:** James Jackson—166 Devonshire St., Boston.
**MICHIGAN:** Detroit Trust Co.—201 Fort St. West, Detroit.
**MINNESOTA:** Edward W. Decker—325 2nd Ave., South Minneapolis.
**MISSOURI:** E. B. Pryor—511 Locust St., St. Louis.
**MONTANA:** George Cox—Commercial National Bank, Bozeman.
**NEBRASKA:** John L. Kennedy—United States National Bank, Omaha.
**NEVADA:** Mrs. W. A. Shockley—Box 5001, Reno.
**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Edward N. Pearson—922 Elm St., Manchester.
**NEW JERSEY:** Franklin Conklin—132 Chestnut St., Newark.
**NEW JERSEY (Monmouth County):** E. R. Slocum—Long Branch Trust Co., Red Bank.
**NEW MEXICO:** Guy L. Rogers.
**NEW YORK:** Franklin K. Lane—42 Broadway, New York City.
**NORTH CAROLINA:** Page Trust Co.—Aberdeen.
**NORTH DAKOTA:** H. W. Gearey—President, Merchants National Bank of Fargo.
**OKLAHOMA:** W. O. Buck—care of Central National Bank, Tulsa.
**OHIO:** Foster Copeland—City National Bank, Columbus.
**OREGON:** John Daly—Hibernia Commercial and Savings Bank, Portland.
**PENNSYLVANIA:** (Western) W. S. Mitchell—Union Arcade Bldg., 521 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
**PENNSYLVANIA:** (Eastern) John Mason—221 S. 18th St., Philadelphia.
**RHODE ISLAND:** Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.—77 Westminster St. Providence.
**SOUTH CAROLINA:** O. Frank Hart—Masonic Temple, Columbia
**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Minnehaha National Bank—Sioux Falls.
**TENNESSEE:** P. D. Houston—American National Bank, Stahlman Bldg., Nashville.
**TEXAS:** Edwin Hobby—Security National Bank, Dallas, Tex.
**VERMONT:** C. S. Emery—State Y. M. C. A., Burlington.
**VIRGINIA:** Desota Fitzgerald—701 E. Grace St., Richmond.
**WASHINGTON:** Jos. A. Swalwell—Union National Bank, Seattle.
**WEST VIRGINIA:** W. B. Irvine—The National Bank Bldg., Wheeling.

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## WHY GERMANY BALKS AT DISARMAMENT

GERMANY CAN NOT DISARM ENTIRELY, she claims, because there is always the menace of a Bolshevik flood from the east and the domestic menace of Bolshevism in Bavaria. But French journals object that this cry of "Wolf!" about Bolshevism in Bavaria has been incessant since the armistice and no longer frightens anybody. As for the German proposal that a united German and inter-Allied army make a drive against the Russian Bolsheviki, these French skeptics allege that Germany rather "will always be ready to unite with Russia against France" some time or other, and therefore France "would be mad not to force Germany to disarm." But the French are all wrong on this point, according to an official statement to the British press by Herr Sthamer, the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, in which we read that Germany "will not and—perhaps this is more important—can not attack France again," and he goes on:

"Germany, let me declare to you, is not preparing for war—absolutely no. There are hotheads everywhere, but to-day in Germany they do not count. It is a fact that even in 1914 a plebiscite of Germany would have shown a great majority against war. But we will not revert to that. To-day Germany wants only to rebuild her economic position and live in peace, cooperation, and friendship with the world. We are quite willing to dissolve our Volunteers in East Prussia and Bavaria, but we think it is a question of time and not of principle."



THE GERMAN DOORKEEPER.

GERMANY—"Now, then, you handsome idol, if I open the door for you, you must let me go through with you."

—*La Démocratie Nouvelle* (Paris).

Concerning the proposal for an international military expedition against Russia, we learn from the press that it emanates from the mind of Gen. Erich Ludendorff, tho it did not reach the Allied countries from his hand. This international force should consist of not less than 1,300,000 men, toward which force Germany could contribute a large quota of troops. The military friend of General Ludendorff who formulated the proposal in a memorandum for the British and French Governments, we learn from an American press correspondent at Munich, is a Mr. Arnold Rechberg, who avers that the war-program to block the Bolsheviki was "written largely at the request of Americans," but he "could not mention their names." General Ludendorff himself, who is described as having "changed little since the war except that his hair has grown grayer," is quoted by this American journalist as saying:

"I am sorry that Rechberg's memorandum, which held my approval, altho not written by me, was published, because it should have had the authority of its British and American backers. Rechberg's notes are self-explanatory. I can only add I am convinced that all Europe must unite against Bolshevism before it penetrates the heart of Europe.

"Unfortunately, there is no unity of opinion within Europe. The danger is urgent, yet it seems impossible to come to an understanding among nations, each desiring to save itself from Bolshevism. I am convinced that a Russian attack on Poland this spring will be successful, and when Warsaw has fallen France and the remainder of Europe will realize the danger. Then it will be too late to stamp on the earth and have fully armed soldiers appear, as Cadmus did when he sowed the dragon's teeth."

General Ludendorff does not believe that Germany is wholly free from Bolshevism, and if Poland is overrun he fears especially the arrival of "Red" troops on the Prussian border. Meanwhile he points out that—

"No durable peace in Europe is possible until the Russian problem is settled. Russia is not only raising armies, but is backing the Third Internationale movement in every country, thus undermining national ideals. Therefore, I believe that Bolshevism must be fought internationally. In order to make armed intervention possible, it is absolutely necessary that the Entente change its policy. England's policy is dubious, while America's policy is turning toward disinterestedness in European affairs.

"Naturally, before Germany can take an active part against Russian conditions it is necessary that France change its policy toward Germany."

The author of the memorandum proposing an international military expedition against Moscow, Herr Rechberg, was formerly adjutant to the Crown Prince, and when asked by this American correspondent about it he replied:

"I wrote it at the request of British, French, and American leaders, especially Americans, who wanted information on the German military view-point, because Germany is most capable of warring on the Russians. I saw the possibility of building an anti-Bolshevik block in Europe providing it has America's moral and financial support, which these Americans discust.

"I took up the matter with General Ludendorff and others. General Ludendorff wrote an indorsement. I then presented the document to the American and Entente leaders."

What, then, would Germany expect in return for her military leadership if it destroys Bolshevism? Herr Rechberg said: "Naturally Germany expects the Entente to revise the Versailles Treaty, lifting burdens from the German people. It will be a small payment in return for saving Europe from the greatest of all dangers and restoring the greatest producing and purchasing country to the ranks of active nations."

Referring to the disarmament conditions that Germany has already fulfilled, the *Berliner Deutsche Tageszeitung* moans, "we are disarmed and helpless, as the German note dryly admits," and it proceeds:

"One day the pages of history will brand these official admissions as pronouncements of profoundest shame, for now France can step into new adventures without the slightest risk. She can send her troops into the Ruhr and she can sever our vital arteries. We are impotent. But no, we are not impotent. So long as we have the will to survive, the German nation can never go down. Let the Moroccans march through the Brandenburg Gate. We shall yet live to be free if only we desire it. Bring this spirit in unmistakable expression to France and behave accordingly, and we can be sure of the results."

The *Echo de Paris* furnishes the following statistics on the state of disarmament in Germany:

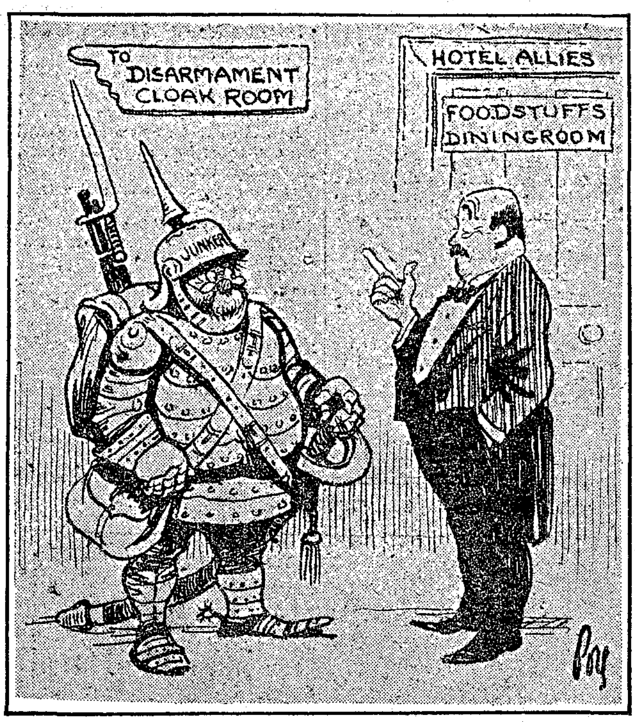
"1. In the Rhine zone the Government of Berlin, acting under the supervision of the Allies, has carried out its promises.

"2. The effectives of the Reichswehr have been reduced to the total stipulated for January 1—namely, 100,000 men. If, however, the 17,000 police, 40,000 customs officers, and the Forest Guards are also taken into calculation, it will be seen that Germany possesses an armed force of some 300,000 men.

"3. The reparations in material have been fairly numerous, but, in view of the fact that the total amount of material in existence can not be estimated with any degree of certainty, it is not yet known to what extent the work of disarmament is progressing."

With regard to the irregular organizations, such as the Orgesch and the Orka, this Paris daily tells us they comprise as many as 2,000,000 members and possess between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 rifles in addition to a certain number of machine guns. They were established in the early days of the revolution and their maintenance is "no longer justified on the score of existing conditions." The Paris *Démocratie Nouvelle* recalls that ever since the armistice we have heard the same old chant from Germany that "if you disarm us we shall succumb to Bolshevism," but—

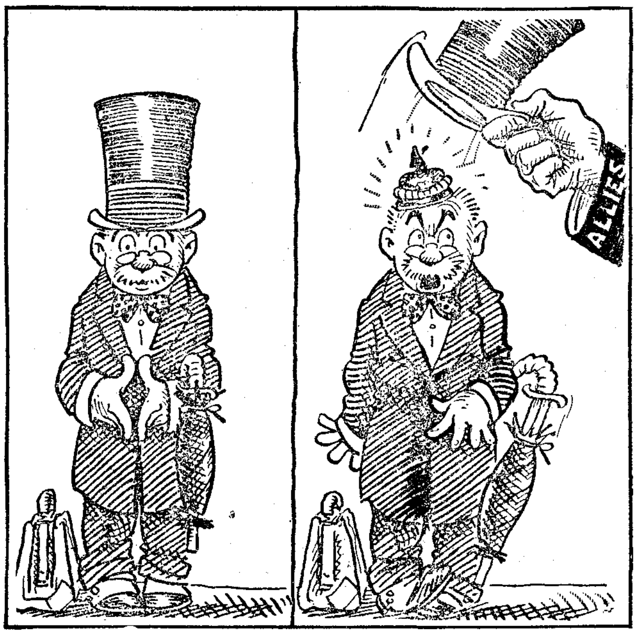
"The German Socialists, the Ruhr miners, the pacifists of the *Bund Neues Vaterland*, and others of this ilk, agree in the demand for total disarmament. According to the former Chancellor, Hermann Müller, the Orgesch is 'a constant peril to the German Republic. . . . In these organizations there is a precise record of the plan on which the reaction is to be armed the day that a second Kapp will decide that his hour has struck.' Von Gerlach writes in the *Welt am Montag:* 'There is no Communist menace in Bavaria; there is only a reactionary menace.' The founders of the *Bund* say: 'Neither the fanatical Monarchists nor the Communists have obeyed the conditions of disarmament.'"



ALL DREST UP, BUT NOT FOR DINNER.

MAÎTRE D'HÔTEL—"Dining in those is not permit'. Please to leave them in ze cloak-room."
—*Evening News* (London).

There is every evidence, this newspaper asserts, that the Orgesch is a weapon of the Pan-Germans, and it cites *Die Freiheit*, organ of the Independents, as saying that "its real organizer is Colonel Bauer, right-hand man of General Ludendorff, who played so important a rôle in the Kappiade." At the same time, *La Démocratie Nouvelle* warns its readers that the French must be on their guard against the "recurring German proposition" that there be a joint military force sent by Germany and the Entente against the Bolsheviki. General Hoffman, who manipulated the peace of Brest-Litovsk, develops this idea in the Russian newspaper *Rul*, which is published at Berlin and circulates among the Czarists, while Arnold Rechberg, mentioned above, furthers the proposal in the direction of the British and French governments. When we consider what is going on in Upper Silesia we are "forced to believe that the maintenance of the Orgesch in Bavaria and in East Prussia is aimed at bringing about two things: the annexation of Austria and conflict with Poland." As to German fears of Russian Bolshevism, we are reminded that:



THE GERMAN HAT TRICK.
—*Daily Express* (London).

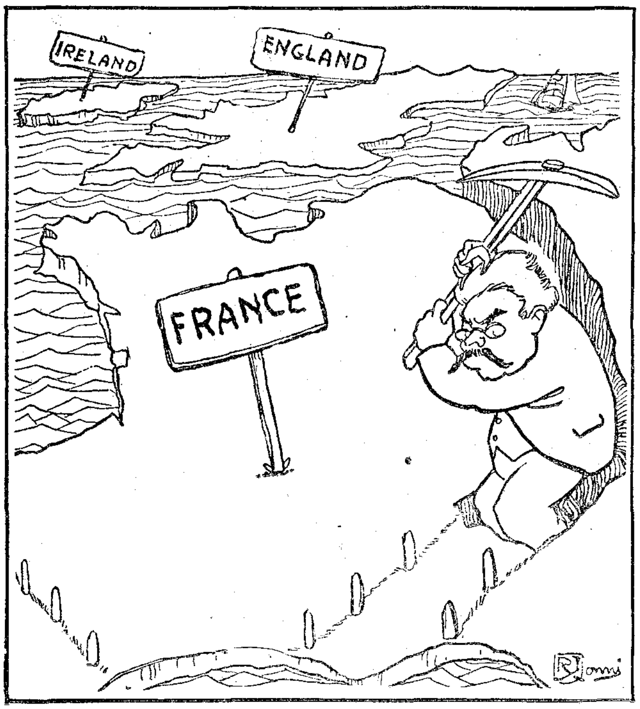
"In February, 1919, Walter Rathenau, the famous German electrician, said: 'The Entente believes a dike can be set up against Bolshevism through a strong Poland and a weakened Germany. This is a dangerous delusion. I believe that the only means of saving the world is an active solidarity of all the nations against the common peril.' Later, however, Mr. Rathenau changed his opinion about the evils of Bolshevism. In an interview published in the *Vie Ouvrière*, on October 1, he said: 'The Bolshevik idea is a perfectly workable one. It is a doctrine not only attractive, but fully capable of being put into practise. We can conceive of a revolution operating from above, and that would necessarily be the case among us. Bolshevism among us would be methodical and orderly as the Empire was."

Nevertheless, there are some French editors who differ from the seeming prevailing French opinion, as, for instance, Mr. Gustave Hervé, who writes in *La Victoire*, as follows:

"Would it not be more prudent to disarm only the Civic Guards of Bavaria, a thoroughly reactionary country and far removed from Russia, and allow a postponement of disarmament of the Civic Guards and the fortresses on the Russian boundary-line and permit the maintenance of the Safety Police of the whole country, until the Bolshevik menace is finally removed? There are cases when a government must have the strength to resist public opinion, which is very easily overwrought, and which, through faulty information, very often sees only one side of a question. Despite the atrocities she committed in France, Germany is a country of high civilization and high culture. Russia, especially since she has become the prey of the geniuses of Communism, when compared to Germany, represents barbarism. However legitimate the rancor France may feel toward Germany, France has no right to accept the responsibility of delivering a great civilized country to barbarism."

# ITALY MAKING NEW FRIENDS

HER NEW FOREIGN POLICY is making friends for Italy, and not enemies, it is remarked by some who recall the bitter opposition Italy incurred in Peace Conference days through her "extreme aspirations in the Adriatic, her encouragement of a union of Austria and Germany, and her advocacy of a mild treatment for the Bulgarians and the Hungarians." But these and other miscalculations are past and gone, according to a contributor to *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris), who says that January, 1921, shows Italy's new policy under Foreign Minister Count Sforza in good working order and well designed to strengthen a firm *entente* between England and France in which Italy will enact the rôle of arbiter for the two. This French writer hopes France will gage correctly the advantages of the Franco-Italian *rapprochement*, and get good of it. He tells us further that Italy's friendliness toward France has been strengthened by the accession of Mr. Briand to the Premiership, for Mr. Briand is held by the Italians to be "favorably disposed to Franco-German reconciliation." Yet Count Sforza, we are assured, entertains no illusions about Germany and her commercial competitiveness, resolutely tho he pursues his policy of "moderation and harmony," which reached the acme in the Treaty of Rapallo. We read then:



AN ITALIAN THRUST AT FRANCE'S PRESIDENT.

MILLERAND—"My foreign policy will make France the largest island in Europe." —*Il Travaso* (Rome).

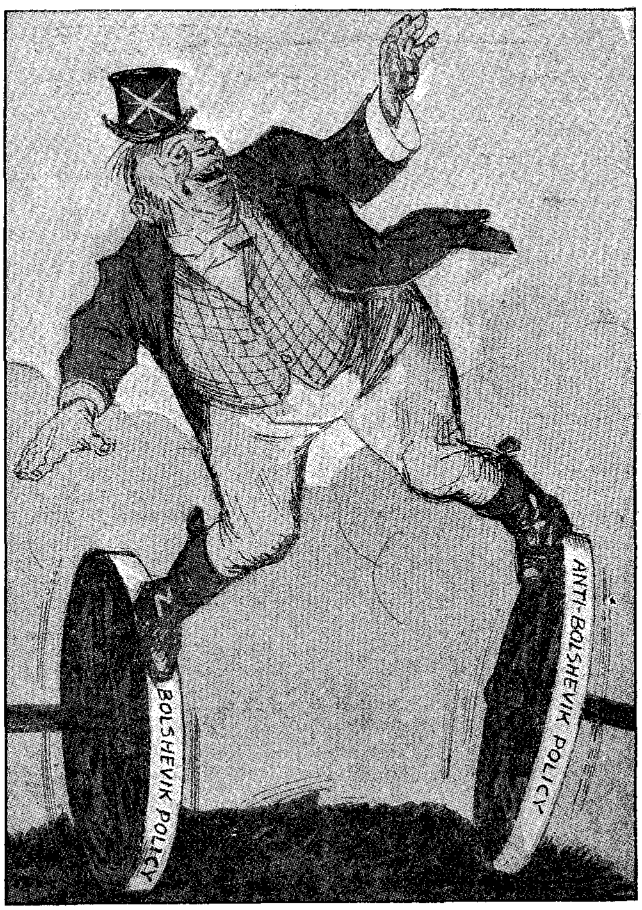
"By January, 1921, Italy had obtained all Istria, then Zara, and had safeguarded the independence of Fiume by direct agreement with Jugo-Slavia. This agreement is reenforced by an understanding for the execution of the Treaty of St. Germain and for the prevention of the return of the Hapsburgs. Italy gave its adhesion to the 'Little Entente,' thus drawing nearer to Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania, after having jettisoned her pro-Magyar policy. She made a friend of Turkey by supporting Turkey against the exactions of England and Greece and by renouncing all territorial aspirations in Asia Minor. She did not protest against the return of Constantine to Athens. In refusing to favor the union of Austria and Germany Italy drew closer to France, who backed her up at Rapallo and seems to have promised her opposition to the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary.

"In a word, the two great problems that perturbed Italy have been solved amicably. First the Adriatic, and then Italy's relations with the legatee states of Austria-Hungary. Secondly, Italian economic expansion in Asia Minor is kept pending by the eventuality of the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. By adhering to the nations of the 'Little Entente' Italy to a certain degree embarks on an anti-German policy. This is the essential point of her new foreign attitude, for Count Sforza believes in a measurable Germanic peril. He believes very decidedly in the rivalry between Trieste and Hamburg, and is persuaded that Germany covets the port of Trieste, the supply depot of Asia Minor."

In demanding the expulsion of the Greeks from Smyrna and a partial revision of the Treaty of Sèvres, we are further informed, Count Sforza wins the sympathy of the Turks, which was formerly wafted toward Germany and toward Russia. In this matter also his policy is anti-German, and we read:

"In the two questions of a policy favorable to the states born of the Dual Monarchy, and of the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres, Italy and France are at bottom in harmony. By divers paths French and Italian policies are moving toward a point of meeting. Italian opinion, which has no longer any reason to be pro-German—and it was pro-German in 1919 only out of pique against the Allies—notes without displeasure that Count Sforza is formulating a policy of close understanding between England and France in which Italy will act as arbiter. Equally opposed to the British policy toward Turkey and to the severity with which France threatens Germany, nevertheless the Sforza policy seems disposed to sustain the French point of view in the matter of disarmament and indemnities up to a certain point, in order that France may reciprocate by effective support in the Turkish question."

Another credit to Count Sforza's policy is to be recorded, we are told, in the good feeling established between Italy and Czecho-Slovakia. Foreign Minister Benes, of Czecho-Slovakia, on his arrival in Paris from Rome, is quoted in the *Petit Parisien* as saying that the conversations of his Government with the Italian Government resulted in a complete understanding of Italian-Czech policy based on the treaties of Saint-Germain and Trianon, especially with relation to Hungary, Austria, the Hapsburgs, and the Soviets. As far as Austria is concerned Mr. Benes declared that she must help herself to recovery, because in his judgment inter-Allied financial aid could only



AN ITALIAN JIBE AT JOHN BULL.

"John's acrobatics on Russian wheels." —*L'Asino* (Rome).

THE MILKMAN IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

Women and children receiving milk at a Communist distributing station in Petrograd.

prolong her present condition. He announced also that a trade agreement had been entered into by Italy and Czecho-Slovakia which is formulated along lines on which the trade agreement between France and Czecho-Slovakia is based.

Meanwhile Paris correspondents speak of semiofficial dispatches received from Rome in elucidation of the policy of the Italian Government which, it is reported, is based on the following points:

1. Complete liberty of action is most essential to give Italy a free hand in shaping her foreign policy.
2. Italy does not believe that Germany is longer to be feared.
3. Italy refuses to subscribe to any policy not permitting the rapid recuperation, economically, of Germany.
4. Italy does not believe there is any possibility of a Russo-German alliance.
5. Italian antipathy to Jugo-Slavia has disappeared following the execution of the Rapallo Treaty.
6. Italy wants her hands free for the forthcoming diplomatic recognition of the Soviets.
7. Italy views the revision of the Sèvres Treaty as an absolute necessity in order to aid in reestablishing the economic balance in the Balkans.
8. As regards England's and Italy's conflicting interests in the Near East, Italy desires England's friendship, but will fight shy of any alliance based on England's superior strength.

About Italy's relations with the United States we have an interesting statement by the new Italian Ambassador to Washington, Signor Rolandi Ricci, who is reported in Rome dispatches as saying in an address before the Italo-American Association that—

"An economic agreement between the two countries will be mutually useful and easy, as America has plenty of capital and raw materials, while Italy has plenty of willing, industrious workers. Italy can join her capital of workmen with America's capital of abundant raw materials and furnish partially worked products in accordance with the various specific exigencies of consuming countries, especially in the eastern Mediterranean basin.

"Tho Italy is lacking in raw materials, she has an immense supply of water-power. Why should not American bankers and manufacturers realize that it is both to their and Italy's advantage to help in the great work of efficient and complete utilization of our water-power? I shall certainly make it my duty to present to American financiers and manufacturers the possibilities of such an understanding and shall help it in every possible way.

"Many Italian exportations are less flourishing than they might be because they are insufficiently cared for here and insufficiently organized in America. I shall inform Italy of all deficiencies in her exports and shall watch that no obstacles are raised in America to a trade which will be advantageous both to the Italian exporter and the American consumer.

"Equally with material interests, I consider it most important to intensify the intellectual culture of our relations and shall help with all my power to render them strongly closer."

## A BOLSHEVIK PEACE-FEELER

SOVIET RUSSIA MUST COMPROMISE with capitalism, because the proletariat has not conquered the world, and therefore is not in a position to make use of all the world's productive forces. This frank admission is made by Mr. Karl Radek, known in Europe as one of the most efficient of Bolshevism's foreign agents, who instead of talking propaganda, as usual, it is noted, is talking business. During the world-war, he writes in *Soviet Russia* (New York), it was possible to count upon "a swift catastrophe of world capitalism, on a reaction of the popular masses in various countries, if once the general slaughter should allow them no other means of escape." But the "world revolution" has not broken up the capitalist world in the form of "an explosion, but in the form of a gradual corrosion," and this fact, he confesses, "completely alters the situation and the conditions of the foreign policies of the Soviet Government." The process of capitalistic disintegration through corrosion is admittedly a long one, and therefore Soviet Russia must seek a *modus vivendi* with those states that remain capitalistic, says Mr. Radek, and continues:

"If to-morrow the proletarian revolution in Germany or France should be victorious, Soviet Russia's position would be much easier, for two proletarian states, organized economically and militarily, can exert a greater pressure on the capitalist world. But they will nevertheless still be interested in concluding peace with the as yet capitalist states, if only for the reason of having an opportunity at last to take up economic reconstruction.

"Soviet Russia could not be put down, and we are certain that if the Entente states will not grant Soviet Russia a capitalist peace at this moment, Soviet Russia will continue to hunger and to fight, and they will be obliged to grant our country a better peace later on. To put down a country with Soviet Russia's resources, by means of blockade, will require a period that will exceed the length the imperialistic epoch in the Entente countries has still to run. But it is clear that if Soviet Russia must continue to fight for very long it can not take up its economic

> reconstruction. The war makes it necessary to put its weakened productive forces at the service of the manufacturer of munitions, to use its best forces for the practise of war, to apply its ruined railways for the transportation of troops. The distress of war obliges the energy of the state to be centralized in the hands of the executive, threatens the Soviet system, and, what is most important, in the long run threatens the complete exhaustion of the best elements of the working class."

The Soviet Government, Mr. Radek claims, has "performed a superhuman task in opposing these conditions." Its accomplishments in the field of instruction, in spite of all distress, even now impresses those *bourgeois* opponents who are honest, and among these he mentions a Mr. Goode, a special correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, who visited Russia. In two or three years Soviet Russia will "dispose of hundreds of thousands of new organizational and cultural talents," meanwhile—

THE BOLSHEVIK MINISTER OF WAR.

Leon Trotzky, Soviet Russia's military genius, arrives in Moscow, and is received by a military staff of one.

> "How seriously our leaders regard the dangers of reconstruction, of the *chinovnik* in a new form, is shown with complete clearness by the discussions in the party convention of the Bolsheviki in March, 1919, the minutes of which—constituting a very instructive document—have been recently published. But war is war. War is a cruel destroyer, and if war can be concluded by making sacrifices, the sacrifices must be made. It is unfortunate, to be sure, that the Russian people should be obliged to grant mining concessions to English, American, and French capitalists, for it could make better use of the metals itself than to apply them for paying tribute. But, so long as Soviet Russia must wage war, it can not only not mine ore, but is even obliged to throw its miners into the jaws of war. If the dilemma were this: economic Socialist reconstruction, or war against world capital, which is restricting the Socialist reconstruction, the only proper decision would be for war. But that is not the state of affairs. The question to be decided is this: Socialist reconstruction within the limits of a provisional compromise, or war without any economic reconstruction at all."

## SOME SUNSHINE IN THE BALKANS

SUNLIGHT AND BRIGHT SKIES cheer the political horizon of the Balkans, at least in one quarter, for Roumania and Bulgaria have agreed to forgive if not to forget their differences and to move forward hand in hand. There have been much gloom and resentment brooding over these two neighbors, writes a distinguished correspondent of the Paris *Temps* at Sofia, and even now Roumania is not wholly forgetful of the side Bulgaria was on during the world-war. Nor has Bulgaria lost all recollection of southern Dobrudja, which was given over to Roumania by the Peace Treaty. But the voice of the more reasonable leaders has prevailed and there is a general inclination in both countries, we are told, toward friendship and cooperation. Roumania has been much imprest by Bulgaria's quiet determination in her work of reconstruction and by her obvious intention to make good all her promises. Yet we read further that doubtless Roumania's peril from an irruption of the Bolsheviki makes her more than any other Balkan nation deeply concerned in the maintenance of peace in the Balkan peninsula. So that perhaps it was not merely appreciation, it is ventured, that caused Roumania to be the first of Bulgaria's neighbors to reopen relations with her since 1918, and to receive Bulgaria's representative. Roumania has also received Bulgaria's premier, and was the first of the Balkan nations to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to Sofia. Despite the political construction that may be put on these actions, we are told that—

> "To these various reasons must be added the fact that the Roumanian Government has a broad-gaged mind. Bucharest has understood something that the other Balkan capitals have not understood, namely, that two neighboring countries which have many interests in common can not remain side by side and ignore each other without inflicting grave reciprocal injury. Also, that nations can not live without admitting a certain interdependence, and that the international intercourse of economic life has its laws and its exigencies which can not be slighted without incurring loss. This broad-mindedness of Roumania in her hour of victory and expansion enabled her to remain feelingly aware of mutilated and vanquished Bulgaria. Roumania enforced the law of cultural liberty of minorities in Dobrudja and she spread the word of the necessity of good will and of common effort between the two countries. The result is that questions of the Danube, of the Black Sea, and, above all, of the Dardanelles, are as so many points of *rapprochement* between them as well as reasons for *rapprochement*, so that Roumania and Bulgaria may present a united front for the furtherance of the best interests of both."

This informant goes on to say that now the Treaty of Sèvres is up for reconsideration much importance for the Balkans attaches to a Bulgarian-Roumanian understanding. Until now, we are told, the Bucharest Government, taking its cue doubtless from London, relied for its support on Athens. But now Venizelos is downed, and—

> "The new situation brought about by the political reversal in Greece has in a sense created a Bulgarian-Roumanian *rapprochement* with the conjunction of the influences above named. One of the best indications of this is the complete change of public opinion at Bucharest. On the other hand, the Greco-Serb alliance has failed, and Serbia, which can not forget Constantine's past performances, will probably not renew it. Therefore Serbia should take other precautions in the way of self-defense, and perhaps may turn her mind to other alliances or understandings based on a new combination in the Balkans. Even as Bulgaria demands an open door to the Ægean, so Serbia, now that she has finally lost Fiume, might also claim a port on that sea.
>
> "Then also Roumania might serve as the bridge of understanding to make Belgrade and Sofia realize the necessity of collaboration. In any event an improvement in the relations between Bulgaria and Roumania can not fail to affect in one way or another the Balkan policies of Jugo-Slavia. The three states will then form a *bloc* whose importance will be the greater because of the fact that they constitute a kind of hinterland of the Ægean; and Bucharest knows very well that for a long time the Dardanelles will not be a safe passageway."

# WOMEN AS BOSSES

IN SOME FIELDS, notably the school and the home, woman has always been an executive. But in the industries she has usually taken a subordinate part, even when employed by the thousand. In some industries, Miss Ida M. Tarbell tells us in *Industrial Management* (New York), there is a tradition that a woman is incapable of taking even a foreman's job. This tradition began to weaken even before the war. Women occasionally rose to executive positions by sheer ability and force of character. And the war gave impetus to this breaking down of barriers. To-day there are hundreds of "forewomen," and even of higher women executives, in our industrial plants, and educated women, Miss Tarbell tells us, are coming into the personnel departments, and have an opportunity, of which they are not slow to take advantage, of instructing and placing their competent sisters. Writes Miss Tarbell:

"In the shoe-shops of the Endicott Johnson Company, which have recently attracted unusual attention for the success with which industrial relations are handled by the traditional form of organization, there are at present eight women foremen, all of whom have come up from the bench, the term of service of no one of them being less than seventeen years. One has been as long as twenty-nine years in charge of a department—another thirty-two. As many as 250 operators are under some of these women. Their advancement has been purely a matter of merit.

"In the needle and garment trades of the country there are few established shops in which at least an occasional forewoman is not found. They are women, as a rule, who have been long in one shop—know its ways, and particularly know the ways of the man at the top. They usually have the confidence, and often the affection, of the people at the machines; and it is amazing to see how thoroughly a superintendent relies on them. My impression is that it is not often that so large a degree of confidence is shown to men in these positions as is given to the occasional forewoman."

Only one serious attempt is known to Miss Tarbell to find out the exact number of women executives in the industries of any given part of the United States:

"In 1918 the War Work Council of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. set out to discover the opportunities for executive and technical positions for women in a field including the Greater New York industrial district and an adjacent slice of New Jersey. Their representatives canvassed the situation in 250 factories, each employing 200 or more women.

"In the production departments of these 250 plants 99 forewomen were found doing the same kind of work done by men, including hiring and discharging. One was a member of the firm. In nearly every case these women had been promoted from the ranks after a rather long service at the bench, usually not less than ten years. They had followed the normal, logical path for advancement.

"The report of this investigation showed what is important, that the advancement of women in these factories had not stopt with foremanship; 76 department heads were found, 46 assistant heads, 9 factory managers, one of whom was a member of the firm.

"It is apparent that most of these forewomen had been developed under the old form of industrial management. Can they be developed as readily under modern management?

"It is often claimed by those who have had experience with women in various professions and industries that their constitutional dislike of changing their ways gives them an inflexibility, difficult to deal with, if machinery and technique are to be changed. I doubt very much if this is true. In the transformation of a shop from more or less rule-of-thumb methods to the highly specialized form of scientific management, women are quite as pliable, so far as my observation goes, as men."

Until very recently, Miss Tarbell says, there has been little or no outside help for an operative—man or woman—who wanted to train for an executive position. The shop organization furnished all of the training that was to be had. Advancement depended upon chance and favoritism. In the case of women, the chance was lessened because of the traditional notion that they did not make good executives. She continues:

"The war brought about a shortage of executives in the same way that it did a shortage of operatives. It soon became obvious to those in the Government charged with production that there must be some sort of outside training provided for developing them. Under this impulsion, the Federal Vocational Bureau began to work out a system in connection with the State Vocational Boards by which operatives—both men and women—could be prepared for executive positions. This work has gone on, until last year there were seventy-one different institutions in the country conducting teacher-training courses in trade and industry. Of the 359 teachers employed, 39 were women. Of the 6,112 pupils, 1,557 were women.

"In addition to this work the Federal Vocational Bureau has been fostering conferences of foremen in the States. Into these conferences—always limited in their number—an occasional forewoman finds her way.

"What it all amounts to is that the woman is getting her chance in the scientific upbuilding of industry—getting her chance and improving it, as the figures quoted above show. How rapidly she will advance in the executive field depends—as it does in the field of machine work—mainly upon her initiative and determination and upon the attitude of mind of management.

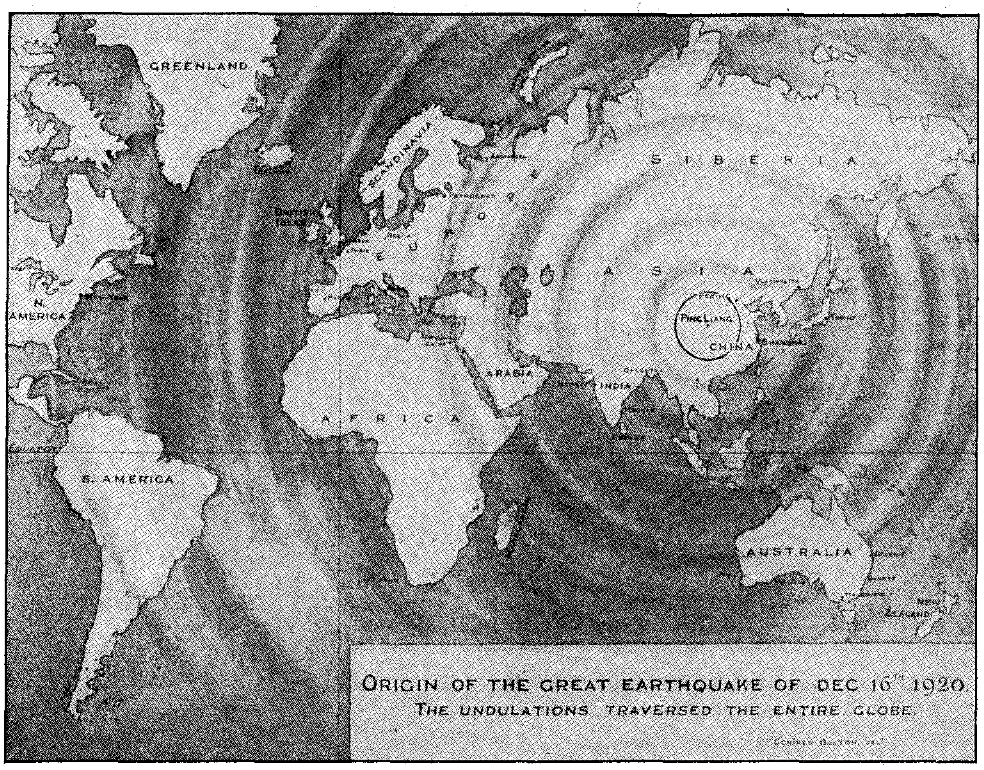
"That attitude in many cases unquestionably will be hostile. In the survey of which I have spoken there were a certain number of employers who scoffed at the idea of using women in executive positions. They gave several reasons: that it was not the custom; that men need the work more than women do; that women could not do the work; that they stayed too short a time in industry, their life there being cut short by marriage; that they have not the characteristics; that they are unfit (sometimes an employer would say because they lack sympathy, and again because they have too much of it)—sometimes because they were unstable—sometimes because they were too stable—sometimes because they were spineless, and again because they were domineering. That is, in 31 out of 250 plants in which women were not given an executive chance, the reasons given were frankly contradictory—the outcome of the employer's prejudice or limited experience.

"One of the most valuable industrial and social aspects of the matter, as it stands to-day, is a very general tendency to feel that the girl at the bench is the one to be given the opportunity. Organized women, as far as they have turned their attention to the matter, are rightfully insistent that they, the operatives, should have the first chance at the advanced executive and technical positions that are opening up in industrial life.

"But the women's trades-unions and the women at the bench must remember that if they are to have this opportunity, it must come by the girl fitting herself; and they should be using their influence to induce the girls to take the opportunity of training as fast as they develop and to secure still wider opportunities as time passes on. The educated women who are coming into industry in personnel departments have here a chance for very real service by showing the girl at the bottom what the chances are, awakening both her imagination and her ambition. That this is being done in the industries that have gone under scientific management is, of course, true. Industries so organized depend for their proper functioning upon the increase of executives. It is a system which decreases manual and machine work and increases head work. Instructing men and women for higher positions is one of the chief functions of a shop under modern management. But the great bulk of our industries employing women remain under the old system of management, and it is here that there is the urgent call for a method of arousing the girl's ambitions and showing her how, if she wills it, her years at the machine can be made an apprenticeship for higher things."

# THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA

THE CHINESE QUAKE of December 16, 1920, which destroyed the city of Ping-Liang and killed 2,000 persons, is the subject of some interesting illustrations and diagrams made for *The Illustrated London News* (January 8), by Scriven Bolton, the English scientist, whose astronomical drawings have been a feature of that weekly for some time past. In explanation of the drawings, he writes to *The News* as follows:



ORIGIN OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF DEC 16th 1920. THE UNDULATIONS TRAVERSED THE ENTIRE GLOBE.

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"The great earthquake of December 16, 1920, in the Chinese Province of Kansu, destroyed, among other towns, the city of Ping-Liang. It did enormous damage, and 2,000 lives were lost. This shock literally made our globe tremble. The tremor, which was one of the largest on record, completely circuited the earth, but it was not until ten days had elapsed that the place of origin of the shock was known. The majority of earthquakes originate in the ocean, round the foot of islands and continents, and radiate inland. Comparatively few are due to volcanic action. They are most in evidence along slopes and folds in the crust, where the strata have a horizontal flow, as well as in comparatively new mountains, such as the Himalayas, Andes, and Alps, where the settling-down process is yet in progress. Nearly all earthquakes are caused by the stress of load at the base of mountains, and an intermittent deep-seated subterranean flow of stratified material.

"A fracture of the crust may produce a series of tremors, or after-shocks, announcing that the disturbed strata are settling to a state of equilibrium. Landslides and ocean waves may be produced by the sliding down of steep slopes and unstable shelves into the bed of the ocean, due to ocean currents. Force of gravity causes an intermittent readjustment of materials under the more sloping parts of the surface, together with a semi-rigid flow of strata round the continents. Contraction of the earth's nucleus creates horizontal pressure and fracture of the accommodating shell.

"Earthquakes are manifested wherever bending of the earth's crust is in evidence; while if this phenomenon occurs on the coast, it is accompanied by volcanic action. While explosions at volcanic foci have shaken the earth, as instance the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, yet nearly all these disturbances are attributed to a sudden yielding in the flow of material due to local overloading. Tremors originate in the earth's crust, which probably does not exceed thirty miles in thickness, and are usually within twelve miles of the surface. The greater pull of gravity on the earth's surface at new and full moons renders earthquakes more frequent at these periods. It is suggested that the accumulation of deep-seated steam of high pressure may escape through fissures to regions of low pressure, resulting in great explosions. Earthquakes appear also to be connected with change of barometric pressure. We have three principal types of waves accompanying a shock. The waves reach the observing station by three separate routes: first, in a direct line through the earth; secondly and thirdly, by traveling over the earth's surface in opposite directions from the point of origin, and reaching the observer from opposite points. From the time elapsing between the arrival of these three waves, it is possible to calculate the distance of the earthquake. Within the world's history about 14,000,000 of people have been swallowed up or killed by earthquakes. The modern science of seismology was practically originated by the late Professor Milne, who studied earthquakes in Japan, and for whom a chair of seismology was founded at the University of Tokyo. He invented the recording pendulum. On retiring he settled at Shide, Isle of Wight, where he established an observatory. He died in 1913, bequeathing his instruments to Oxford University."

# WHAT WEATHER DOES TO CLOTH

SILK resists weather conditions better than linen. Heat, light, and moisture weaken cloth of any kind, making it easier to tear and changing its appearance. This action, which was recently investigated experimentally in France by Léo Vignon probably accounts for a large percentage of the "wear" shown by ordinary clothing. To quote an account of his experiments from the *Comptes Rendus:*

"The cloth investigated was of silk and of linen, in strips 8 by 2 inches, loosely stretched upon frames and subjected for two months, in June and July, to various influences. The strips to be tested for the effect of sunlight were exposed to vertical rays behind a pane of glass in a dry place, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., for forty-five days. The strips to be studied for the effect of dry heat were first heated to 212° F. for twenty minutes and then quickly placed in a flask containing dry calcium chlorid in its lower portion. The flask was at once stoppered and afterward heated in an oven for three hours per day, and then placed in a location sheltered from the sun and at the ordinary temperature (except while being heated) for forty-five days. Other strips were exposed to moist heat by being placed in a flask containing a few inches of water, in such a manner that the water could not reach the textile, for three hours daily, for a period of forty-five days at the same temperature as above. Similar arrangements were made for exposing the cloth to the combined influence of moisture and sunlight, and of moisture in the dark. Finally, the textiles were exposed to ultra-violet rays, obtained from a lamp comprising a quartz tube, in which mercury vapor is illuminated under the influence of a continuous electric current. The effects produced varied considerably, consisting in general in a weakening of the texture shown by the lowering of the resistance to tearing and in a change of aspect. The latter consisted in the fading or yellowing of the cloth or the appearance of spots of mold (green, white, or black). The reader will possibly be surprized to learn that the silk, that is, the textile of animal origin, proved to be superior in resistance to the linen, which is of vegetable origin, not only with respect to the varieties of imitation weather, but to the action of the ultra-violet rays. Mr. Vignon finds an explanation for this in the fact that the albumenoid molecules, which compose textures of animal origin, resist hydrolysis [decomposition by moisture] better than the cellulose molecules of plant origin."

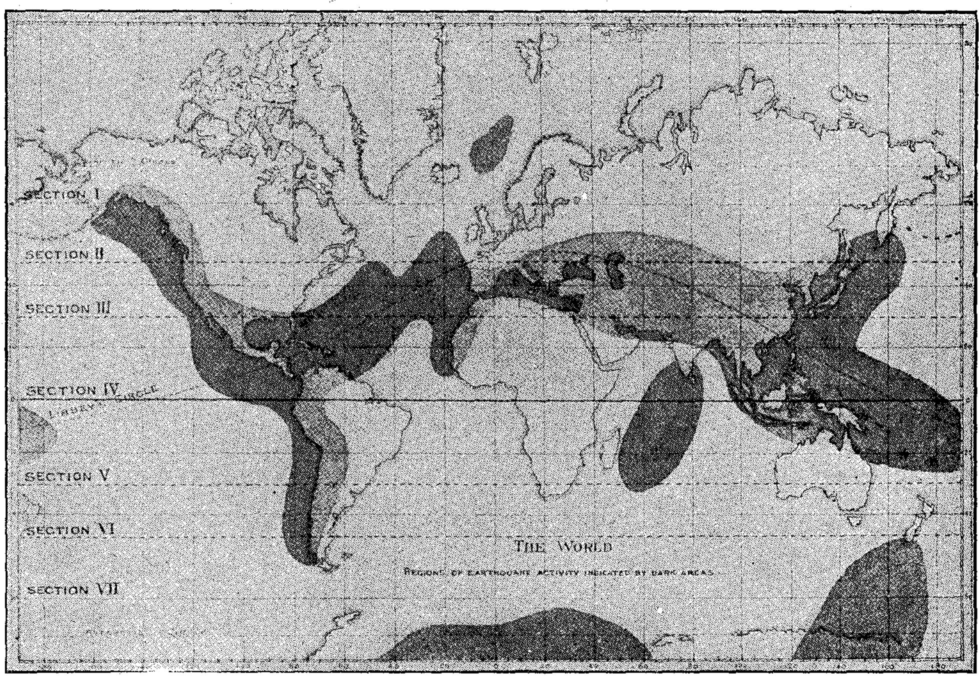
## EPIDEMICS OF HICCUPS

THE HICCUP is commonly regarded as cause for merriment. When persistent and long-continued, however, it is no joke; to be seized with one of these spasms every few seconds, day after day for weeks, is a serious matter. As a symptom of certain diseases it may even cause, or at least portend, death. Hiccups may occur in epidemic attacks. Through one of these we are now passing in this country, Europe having lately handed it on to us. There seems to be no way of treating it that is certainly effective. Various methods of exerting pressure on the nerve-centers are popularly advised, and each of them works—sometimes. The plan that will always work has not yet been discovered, and an attack has been known to last as long as a month. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

> "Europe, and now this country, seems to be passing through what appears to be an epidemic of hiccup. This disturbance is usually the subject of humor rather than of medical concern, and it is seldom given the serious attention which it probably merits. Pathologically it seems to be associated with irritation of the phrenic nerve, from gastrointestinal disturbance, from neuroses, or from remote disturbances of the central nervous system not as yet determined. In pneumonia or typhoid fever, hiccup, perhaps due primarily to the effects of bacterial toxins, may be a serious complicating factor, even causing death. Unless hiccup persists for an undue length of time, preventing the patient from securing rest or from continuing his ordinary occupation, it attracts little notice. However, in the epidemic through which we now seem to be passing, many cases have occurred in which patients hiccuped as frequently as every three or four seconds for periods of a week or longer. Lhermitte points out that the first appearance of the epidemic of which he knows occurred in Vienna in the winter of 1919–1920. Large numbers of persons were suddenly attacked with uncontrollable and almost incessant hiccup rebellious to all treatment. In most instances the disturbance ceased spontaneously in a few days, altho in one case the hiccup persisted for a month, the patient having only a few hours of rest each day. The hiccup seems to have been associated with the outbreak of epidemic encephalitis [inflammation of the brain], and it is Lhermitte's belief that the association of such epidemics with epidemics of lethargic encephalitis indicates a causal connection. He states that five well-known French clinicians are in accord with this belief. Altho epidemics of hiccup have been reported for centuries, there is no specific or even effective treatment. Two methods of treatment have been suggested, the first attempting to reduce the hyperexcitability through the use of sedative and narcotic drugs, and the second attempting to exert an inhibitive influence by physical measures on the nerve-centers. The number of these physical measures is legion. They include pressure on the spine, compression of the arms, pressure on the ulnar nerve, pressure on the eyeballs, influencing the diaphragm by forcible flexion of the legs or by an apparatus, distention of the esophagus by swallowing a chunk of bread or something similar, distention of the stomach, ice-bag to the stomach region, direct compression of the phrenic nerve, faradization of phrenic nerves, and traction on the tongue. All of these measures have failed in some cases, and their chief recommendation is that sometimes they seem to be effective and that in general they are harmless. The significant fact brought out is that there may be a relationship between epidemics of encephalitis and of hiccup. This point merits more thorough investigation."

## SAWDUST AS A CATTLE FOOD

THE STORY of the man who tried to teach his horse to eat sawdust has become a classic. The animal made rapid progress, we are told; but, says the man in the tale, "just as I learned him, he up an' died." One more good joke spoiled! A perfectly good food for cattle has now been made out of sawdust by the United States Forest Products Laboratory, by treatment with acid. The cows do not have to be taught to eat it, nor, having learned, do they "up an' die."



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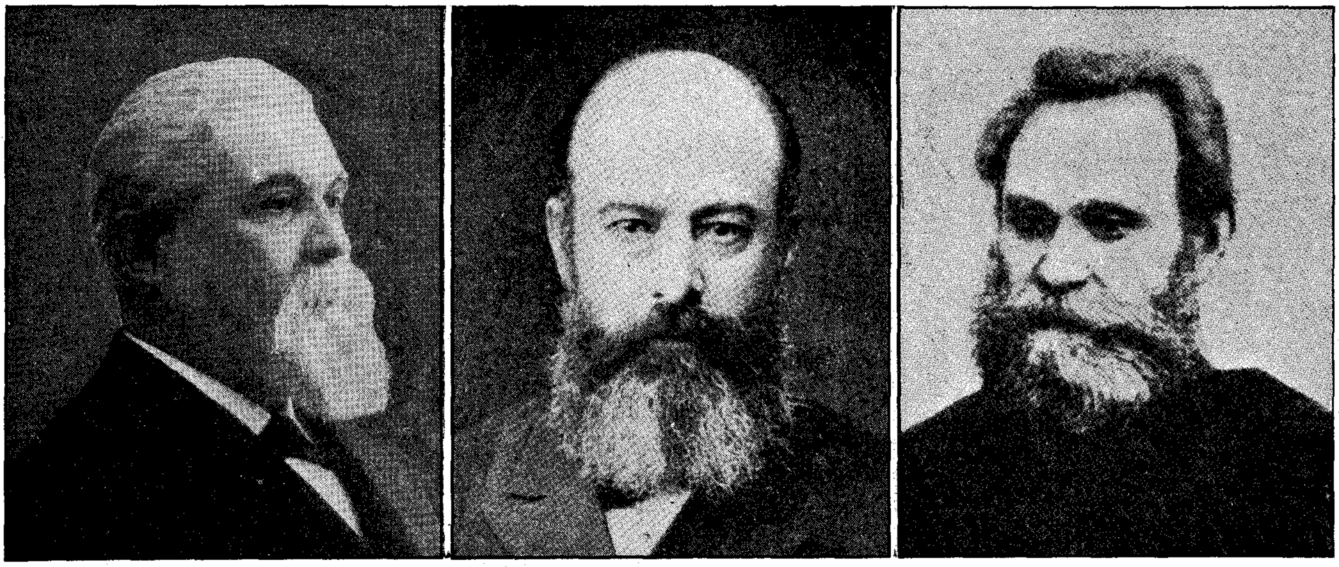
THE EARTHQUAKE BELT.

E. C. Sherrard and G. W. Blanco, of the Forest Products Laboratory, tell us in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York) that not only are food sugars produced by the treatment with acid, but that the cellulose, or woody substance of the sawdust, is altered by the process, becoming far more easily softened by alkalies. Say these writers:

> "Altho the Forest Products Laboratory has considered for some time the advisability of investigating the nutritive value of hydrolyzed sawdust, it was not until the severe drought which occurred last year in the Northwest called our attention to the pressing need of such a material that the investigation was undertaken. The product described in this paper was prepared by this laboratory, and fed to three dairy cows by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture with highly gratifying results.
>
> "The sawdust was Eastern white pine obtained from a mill in Minnesota, and was representative of the waste obtained from mills cutting this species. No effort was made to remove bark or other foreign substances that ordinarily are present in this material.
>
> "The sawdust was digested with sulfuric acid for fifteen or twenty minutes under steam-pressure. Sufficient water was added to raise the ratio of water to dry wood to about 1.251. After the steam-pressure had been blown off, the treated sawdust was removed from the digester and a large portion of the acid liquor removed. The material was then placed in towers and the remainder of the sugar and sulfuric acid extracted with hot water. The leach water was mixed with the liquor and the whole almost neutralized with calcium carbonate. After the sludge had settled, the liquor was decanted or, if necessary, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure to the consistency of a thick sirup.
>
> "The leached material from the towers was screened through a six-mesh screen to remove the larger uncooked pieces of wood, and the screenings dried by spreading on the floor in a thin layer. The air-dried hydrolyzed dust was then mixed with the sirup referred to above, and the whole dried to about 12 per cent. moisture."



TAGANTZEV, THE CRIMINOLOGIST. KARPINSKY, THE GEOLOGIST. PAVLOV, THE PHYSIOLOGIST.

RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS, SPARED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI, WHO NEED BOOKS TO CARRY ON THEIR WORK.

## SCIENCE IN RUSSIA

THE STATUS OF SCIENCE and literature in Russia, and the condition of scientific and literary workers there, have been cleared up in some degree by information obtained through a committee of English writers and scientists, who have published in *Nature* (London) a statement, part of which we quote below. The committee includes such well-known names as A. S. Eddington, the physicist, H. G. Wells, Hagberg Wright, and R. A. Gregory. Apparently the pursuit of science and literature in Russia is now on a basis of toleration—in other words, a scientist is not shot, or imprisoned, or even looked down upon, merely because he is a scientist; altho it is doubtful whether scientific work is regarded as part of the world's useful labor, rather than as a mere amusement or a fad. If the Russian scientists and writers, who once held up their heads with those of any country in the world, could only get a few books, the committee think, they might even now be doing a little work. We read:

> "We have recently been able to get some direct communication from men of science and men of letters in North Russia. Their condition is one of great privation and limitation. They share in the consequences of the almost complete economic exhaustion of Russia; like most people in that country, they are ill-clad, underfed, and short of such physical essentials as make life tolerable.
>
> "Nevertheless, a certain amount of scientific research and some literary work still go on. The Bolsheviki were at first regardless, and even in some cases hostile, to these intellectual workers, but the Bolshevik Government has apparently come to realize something of the importance of scientific and literary work to the community, and the remnant—for deaths among them have been very numerous—of these people, the flower of the mental life of Russia, has now been gathered together into special rationing organizations which insure at least the bare necessaries of life for them.
>
> "These organizations have their headquarters in two buildings known as the House of Science and the House of Literature and Art. Under the former we note such great names as those of Pavlov, the physiologist and Nobel prizeman; Karpinsky, the geologist; Borodin, the botanist; Belopolsky, the astronomer; Tagantzev, the criminologist; Oldenburg, the Orientalist and permanent secretary of the Petersburg Academy of Science; Koni, Bechterev, Satishev, Morozov, and many others familiar to the scientific world.
>
> "Several of these scientific men have been interviewed and affairs discust with them, particularly as to whether anything could be done to help them. There were many matters in which it would be possible to assist them, but upon one particular they laid stress. Their thought and work are greatly impeded by the fact that they have seen practically no European books or publications since the revolution. This is an inconvenience amounting to real intellectual distress. In the hope that this condition may be relieved by an appeal to British scientific workers, Professor Oldenburg formed a small committee and made a comprehensive list of books and publications needed by the intellectual community in Russia if it is to keep alive and abreast of the rest of the world.
>
> "It is, of course, necessary to be assured that any aid of this kind provided for literary and scientific men in Russia would reach its destination. The Bolshevik Government in Moscow, the Russian trade delegations in Reval and London, and our own authorities have therefore been consulted, and it would appear that there will be no obstacles to the transmission of this needed material to the House of Science and the House of Literature and Art. It can be got through by special facilities even under present conditions. Many of the publications named in Professor Oldenburg's list will have to be bought, the costs of transmission will be considerable, and a committee has been formed for the collection and administration of a fund for the supply of scientific and literary publications, and possibly, if the amount subscribed permits of it, of other necessities, to these Russian *savants* and men of letters.
>
> "We hope to work in close association with the Royal Society and other leading learned societies in this matter. The British Science Gild has kindly granted the committee permission to use its address."

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**DIPHTHERIA FROM CATS**—The day has passed, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), when the diphtheria patient was looked on as the only source of contagion of diphtheria. The menace of the human "carrier" of the infective microorganism is becoming so well understood that provision against it is taken in the procedures of preventive medicine and in measures to maintain public health. He continues:

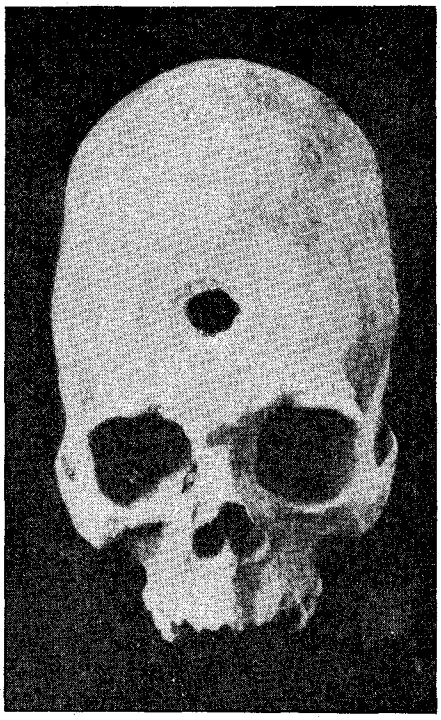
> "Furthermore, there are many instances in which domestic animals, especially cats and dogs, have been considered to have spread diphtheria. It is obviously important to know whether or not we are continually surrounded with these unsuspected sources of danger, for our animal enemies must not be treated in the same category with man's animal friends. The difficulty in the way of accepting the charge against the dog and the cat, or even the horse, which has also been incriminated, lies in the lack of dependable information. Most of the instances of natural diphtheria in animals have lacked demonstration of the presence of the true etiologic agent of the human disease. Recently, however, Major Simmons has isolated diphtheria bacilli virulent for guinea-pigs from two cats which were pets of a person who contracted a fatal diphtheritic pharyngitis. Stray animals of the same species caught in the environment gave negative cultures. These bacteriologically controlled observations, including the suspected human victim, lend a greater probability to the long-heralded impression that cats

may contract diphtheria from human subjects and that, in turn, these animals may communicate the disease to man."

## A STONE-AGE HEADACHE-CURE

WHEN our ancestor of the stone age suffered from headache he scraped a hole in his skull to let out the demon that tormented him. Prof. Roy L. Moodie, of the University of Illinois, tells about it as follows in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.):

"Headaches are bothersome things. People have been annoyed by them for a long time, seven thousand years at least, and probably longer. We are all quite willing, when afflicted with a headache, to agree with the people of the old stone age that a headache is a demon and we would be willing to do almost anything to get rid of it. The pain, whether due to a blow on the head, indigestion, nervousness, or other cause, certainly reminds one of a demon, and it is readily understood how ancient man should have conceived the idea of releasing this demon which was bothering him. He devised a remedy which certainly was an effective cure for headache, whether the pain was due to eye-strain, brain tumor, skull fracture, or nervousness, altho it must be admitted that his cure was worse than the pain. Primitive man devised his curative measures as a phase of his religious beliefs, hence the cure adopted for headaches was a religious rite. The operation was performed by a shaman or medicine-man in some remote fastness of his region, and here the patient remained until completely recovered. This treatment consisted in opening the skull in a variety of ways to relieve the pain, or, as the stone-age men thought, to let out the demon. Men in the stone-age phase of their culture, whether in Peru, Mexico, France, Kabylia, or the South Sea Islands, practised this method of relief, and it is said to be still employed in the highlands of Peru and Bolivia and in northern Africa. This ancient surgical art, which forms the very beginnings of prehistoric surgery, seems to have been developed first in the region just north of Paris near the Seine and Oise rivers some seven or eight thousand years ago. In the dolmens, or burial mounds, scientists have found the ancient skulls of people who had suffered headache and who had had their skulls trepanned or opened to release the headache demon.



RESULT OF THE "CURE."

Skull of ancient Indian who suffered headache, showing where the bone had been scraped away by a sharp flake of stone. Such skulls are commonly found in Peru.

"No special class of individuals seems to have been favored since the operation was performed on man, woman, and child, apparently without respect to either age or sex. Its frequency is attested by the great number of skulls exhibiting the surgical openings. In one burial mound in France yielding the bones of 120 individuals more than 40 showed the effects of trepannation."

This hints at a very early development, not only of surgical art, but of a wide-spread faith in the skill of the physician, or medicine-man. As we read:

"It isn't very pleasant to picture the torture undergone by the ancient sufferer at the hands of the priest who cut, scraped, or bored the bone of the skull away with a sharp piece of stone. Some relief from pain may have been had by the application of a quid of coca, a plant yielding anesthetic substances which grows in Peru. But the worst thing about headaches is that they recur, so the ancient people, not deterred by one failure, submitted themselves to the operation again and again. A few ancient skulls reveal five cruel openings, which had all healed. The patient had survived them all. The equipment of the primitive surgeon was meager. His knowledge of cleanliness was not keen. If he possest a rough flint knife, a scraper, a few leaves of the coca plant, and a piece of coarse cloth to bind the wound he was content. A mossy bank out in the woods served him for an operating-table."

## ARE CELLS TEACHABLE?

THE HUMAN ORGANISM, which is only an aggregation of cells, is eminently teachable—it begins to learn at birth and does not stop until death. Lower animals, even the most primitive and simple, may also be taught to a certain extent. How about the individual cell—the foundation of every living thing; is it also teachable? In the course of an address on "Medical Research," printed as a leading article in *Science* (New York), Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, president of the British Medical Association, adduces some interesting facts regarding the behavior of body cells and microbes toward each other, which not only bear on this question, but are of importance in medicine and must be explained and utilized by our physiological laboratories. Dr. Allbutt says in his address:

"When the microbe finds itself in the host's body it may be wholly out of tune, or wholly in tune, with any or all cells that it approaches; in either case presumably nothing morbid would happen . . . morbid happenings would lie between this microbe and body-cells within its range but not in tune with it. Now there seems to be reason to suppose that a microbe, on its approach to a body cell only just out of its range, may try this way and that to get a hitch on. If so, the microbe, at first innocuous, would become noxious. So, on the other hand, body-cells may educate themselves to vibrate in harmony with a microbe before dissonant; or there may be mutual interchange and coadaptation. . . . . .

"But, if things be so, surely we are face to face with a marvelous and far-reaching faculty, the faculty of choice, and this rising from the utter bottom of biology to the summit—formative faculty—'auto-determination,' or, if you please, 'mind.' Can the microbe do as the retriever does when with a hare in his mouth he comes to a gate; he tries this way and that, then thrusts the hare under the gate, leaps over and pulls the hare through? So the microbe tries it on this way or that, till it succeeds, by self-education in the school of experience. . . . This is . . . not merely energy but choice—plasticity driven to choose or fail; thus new devices are tried and new habits established. So likewise Dr. Topley has dwelt upon a microbe acquiring a capacity to bring about certain fermentations, an ability, as he says, 'to be regarded as something inherent in the organism itself.' We may be reminded also of Prof. Stanley Gardiner's 'education' of his oysters—a very curious observation.

"So far as I can think upon it there seems to be but one alternative hypothesis, but this does not cover so many phenomena. As I have said, if the vibrations of an alien cell are out of range of a certain body cell so as just to be indifferent but yet not far out of range, the vibrations of the one might induce like vibrations in the other, and meanwhile interference waves would arise in the field; thus disturbances—symptoms—would begin and continue until the two sets of waves should blend into unison; and this would mean acquired immunity. . . . But this hypothesis does not lead on, as does the trial and error hypothesis, to larger and larger gains. We see only a discord and a mode of requiescence; no line of development."

But what Dr. Albutt apprehends is "something more than orderliness of chemical reaction." He has come to the conclusion that "cells are teachable," and this he considers "a key to illimitable progress." And he asks, in conclusion, was not Coleridge right when he said—

"For I had found
That outward forms, the loftiest, still receive
Their final influence from the life within."

# LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

## EXCHANGING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES WITH MEXICO

THE "GREASER" AND THE "GRINGO" will perhaps look for more complimentary names for each other in the not distant future. If education succeeds where war and threats of war, with border raids as incidentals, fail to make two peoples friendly, Mexico and these United States may yet come to live in harmony. Business interests represented by various Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, and Foreign Trade Bureaus are furthering the proposal to establish exchange scholarships to "promote the exchange of educational opportunities between the two countries for deserving young men in college and university, commercial and technical courses, and apprenticeships in factories and business houses in the United States and Mexico." Fifteen institutions of collegiate grade have signified their willingness to establish from one to four free scholarships for Mexican students. The University of Texas has done more, and on December 28 received six Mexican young men for a four years' course. The present movement arose in the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico, at the suggestion of Mr. W. A. Peairs, of Des Moines, Ia. "What we want," says Mr. Peairs, "is to have free tuition in business colleges, smaller colleges, and universities. We want business men in each locality to assist the Mexican boys by giving them part-time employment, so that they will realize that honest toil is no disgrace, and, what is still more, impress on them the true democracy of our land and its schools." After Mr. Peairs's visit to Louisville, Ky., *The Courier-Journal* of that city thus set forth his scheme:

TYPE OF MEN OFFERED US BY MEXICO.

Six young men of Mexico, with an instructor, who sits second from the reader's right, who have entered the University of Texas, at Austin, for instruction in American arts and ideals.

"Education of young Mexicans in American universities, according to a plan worked out by the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, not only will cement trade relations between the United States and Mexico, but also will provide a panacea for Mexican political ills and the feeling of distrust between the two countries.

"It is hoped to bring between 1,500 and 2,000 Mexican young men, living in every part of the country from the United States border to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to America in 1921 to study in the universities and work in American business houses.

"The universities are being asked to exchange scholarships with Mexican schools, according to Mr. Peairs's outline of the plan. They are not asked to furnish anything more than tuition, however. The commerce chamber requests that American business men provide part-time employment for the young Mexicans so that they may pay for their education, in addition to obtaining a thorough knowledge of American business methods.

"'Mexico City had a university when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock,' Mr. Peairs says, 'but wealthy Mexicans to-day send their sons to England and the countries of Europe to gain their education. It is not the sons of the rich people that we want, however. We plan to bring the sons of the peons here. They are ambitious. It is not realized generally how much they want education.

"'And we don't want young men to come here with plenty of spending money. They should have to earn their own way in order to learn America. We are going to try to scatter them out as much as possible. If they flock together and live in little colonies our purpose of teaching them as much about America as possible will not be completely successful.

"'I've been going to Mexico on business trips for twenty-six years, and I know from experience how much easier it is to deal with Mexicans who have been educated in America and know the country. Why, often it's just a matter of showing them where the dotted line is. You can imagine the benefit to American commerce when there will be thousands of Mexicans in the country who understand America.

"'The Chamber of Commerce under this plan will be able to furnish Mexican representatives to American business firms without the least difficulty. Suppose an American asks for a Mexican representative. They will send to him an apt young Mexican who will study at an American university and work for him without any extra expense. Then the Mexican will have the double advantage of knowing his employer's business and understanding the psychology of the Mexican business men.'

"The plan was proposed by Mr. Peairs at the first Mexican-

American Trade Conference last February. It was greeted with favor, and a committee was appointed to take charge. The Mexicans, Mr. Peairs said, are enthusiastic. He has talked to General Obregon about the proposal and found the leader pleased with the plan."

The movement should receive help and encouragement everywhere in the country, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "but it should appeal particularly to the South." For—

> "Mexico is our next-door neighbor. The greater part, if not all, of Mexico's commerce with the United States, and much of its foreign trade, should pass through the market centers and ports of the South.
>
> "We have much to gain by offering aid and encouragement to any movement that is aimed at Mexican welfare and the development and closer friendship between the Mexican and our own people. Aside from humanitarian motives, it means business to us.
>
> "A thousand Mexican students studying in the universities of this country would work wonders in wiping out the animosities of the past.
>
> "By all means let's have the Mexican students come over."

*The Star*, of Indianapolis, observes:

> "The theory of the interchange is not new, altho application of it to Mexico is an innovation. There is a great opportunity for development of the relations between this country and Mexico and the present is believed by those familiar with conditions south of the Rio Grande to be the psychological moment for launching a vigorous effort. The great difficulty in the way of trade expansion in Mexico has been a lack of understanding between us and the Mexicans that has aroused suspicion and prejudice on both sides."

## THE SCHOOLS WE OUGHT TO HAVE

A JOB for the country's leading business minds is to teach future Americans to think for themselves. The proposal for such an end comes from President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard, who does not mean that business men should turn schoolmasters themselves, but should apply their business brains to the reorganization of such schools as we have already. Writing in *The Nation's Business* (Washington), he advocates "Protection Against Ignorance," and brings to light some considerations that recent events have made imperative. The war brought out the fact that many of us are physically defective and that more of us are more illiterate than we ought to be. The first of these troubles President Eliot would cure by "universal physical training, combined with medical inspection and nursing service in all schools." The other, he fears, extends further than mere inability to read. Most Americans, educated or uneducated, rich or poor, young or old, can not, he says, see or hear straight, make an accurate record, remember exactly, or draw an inference from premises. How shall we better this state of things? He says:

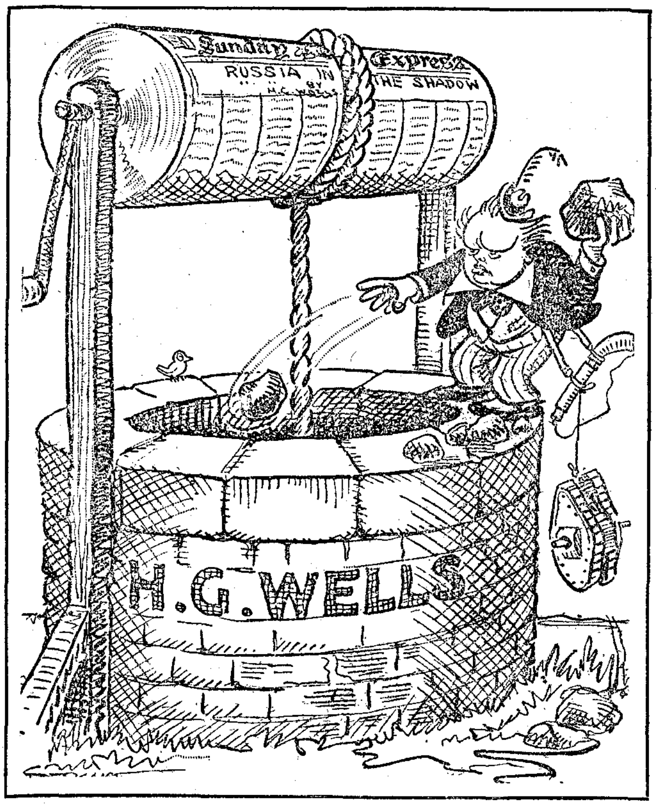
> "Enlist the interest of every pupil in every school—public or private, elementary or secondary—in his daily tasks, in order to get from him hard, persistent, and willing work. Only through interest in work comes power of mental application, and in due course success and content in productive labor—labor which, however, can never be free from tiresome routine or from oft-repeated exertions. The too common opinion that there is no useful training except in unattractive or repulsive subjects or practises is just the opposite of the truth for either child or adult. In this world, stern as well as beautiful, it is quite unnecessary to invent hardness or obstacles for any human being.
>
> "Relate every lesson to something in the life of the child, so that he may see the application and usefulness of the lesson and how it concerns him.
>
> "Teach all subjects, wherever possible, from actual objects to be accurately observed and described by the pupils themselves. Cultivate every hour in every child the power to see and describe accurately.
>
> "Make the training of the senses a prime object every day.
>
> "Teach every child to draw, model, sing, and read music. Encourage all pupils who show unusual capacity in any of these directions to develop their gifts assiduously both in and out of school hours.
>
> "Stimulate every pupil to active participation in every school exercise by looking, listening, speaking, drawing, and writing himself. Each pupil should be active, not passive, alert not dawdling, led or piloted, not driven, but always learning the value of cooperative discipline.
>
> "Teach groups of subjects together in their natural and inevitable relations. For example, teach arithmetic, algebra, and geometry together from beginning to end. Do the same for economics, government, and sociology, and for history, biography, geography, and travel. Associate reading, spelling, and composition day by day, and make sure that every child sees the object of having his own compositions correctly spelled and legibly written.
>
> "Teach chemistry, physics, biology, and geology all together every week throughout the entire course (twelve years); because these subjects are generally found working in intimate association in most natural processes of growth, decay, creation, or extinction, and are separable only for advanced pupils who need to understand the man-made theories and imaginings which have proved serviceable guides to fruitful experimentation and research.
>
> "The weekly program should provide every pupil with frequent opportunities to describe before teacher and class something he has enjoyed seeing or reading. Occasionally the pupils who excel in accurate and vivid narration or description should have the privilege of addressing the whole school assembly.
>
> "Make sure by adequate provisions in the program that every pupil has a fair chance at the proper stage to learn, in the laboratory method, the elements of agriculture, dietetics, cooking, and hygiene, every girl to acquire also the other domestic arts, and every boy the elements of some manual trade—by preference one common in the school's locality. The instruction in hygiene should include community hygiene, or the defenses of society against the diseases and degradations consequent upon ignorance, moral debility, poverty, and vice."

To make room for these subjects, President Eliot would reduce class work and the size of classes, lengthen the school-day, and shorten the present summer vacation. These changes he considers to be for the benefit, physical and spiritual, of all children and all parents. He would also increase individual work, aim at variety in attainment and promotion, and frequently sort and shift the pupils. A uniform or averaged product, he thinks, should bring emphatic condemnation on any school. He proceeds:

> "Give every pupil abundant opportunities to judge evidence, to determine facts, and to discriminate between facts and fancies.
>
> "Use in schools such stimulating competition as both children and adults use in sports and games to increase their enjoyment of them. Keep the atmosphere of every school charged with the master sentiments of love, hope, and duty. Keep out fear and selfishness.
>
> "The schools thus planned and conducted will not be vocational or trade schools. They will not be mechanic arts schools. They will teach only subjects that every child ought to have opportunity to learn before it is sixteen years old, subjects that will serve well the child grown up, whatever its occupation. The pupils will learn to read, write, spell, and cipher much better than they do in the existing schools, and a larger proportion of the graduates will become in after life what may properly be called cultivated men and women. Best of all, the children will enjoy their school life and prefer school-time to vacation. Later, they will help to make wiser and happier the life of the community in which they settle.
>
> "It is plain that to carry these principles into practise in all Amercian schools from bottom to top will require many years, much more money than the people have, heretofore, been accustomed to spend on the education of the children, and much effort to train by the hundred thousand a new kind of teacher. The colleges and universities of the country should systematically urge these principles on the attention of the American public, especially the women's colleges, because an immense majority of American school-teachers are women, and also because mothers generally have more to do than fathers with their children's training.
>
> "To promote schools of the sort above described will be a businesslike undertaking for leading business men all over the country."

## A RUSSIAN AUTHOR ATTACKS H. G. WELLS

A NEW DEFINITION of the Bolsheviki is provided by the eminent Russian novelist, Dmitri Merejkowski, in his scathing attack on his British compeer, Mr. H. G. Wells. The Bolsheviki are "neither men, beasts, nor devils even," but in very truth Mr. Wells's own Martians incarnate, and the Russian writer assures him that what is going on to-day not only in Russia but throughout the world is what Mr. Wells so genially predicted in "The War of the Worlds." The Martians fell upon Russia openly, but in other parts of the world they move in subterranean fashion like ants. Mr. Merejkowski, it is recalled in *La Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris), is one of the greatest of the modern Russian authors, known chiefly as the author of "The Death of the Gods" and "The Resurrection of the Gods." He is somewhat past fifty, and, after spending two years in a Bolshevik jail, managed in 1920 to escape. In this Paris weekly he issues an open letter to Mr. H. G. Wells, in which we read further:



ONE OF MR. WELLS'S BRITISH CRITICS.

Winston Churchill, as shown here, seeks to "roil the wells." Wells's Russian book appeared in the London *Sunday Express*.

—*Daily Express* (London).

"You pretend that at present no government but the Soviet government is possible in Russia. What do you mean? Do you mean to say that every people is worthy of its government, as every child is worthy of its mother? You have just seen a child in the arms of a gorilla, and you decide that the child is worthy of its mother. But have a care, Mr. Wells. It may be that the gorilla has taken on the semblance of the man. You studied the features of Russia for sixteen days, and I have studied them for fifty years. Russia is a foreigner to you, but to me she is my mother. Trust me that I know how to distinguish the face of my mother from the face of a gorilla.

"If it were true that every people had always been worthy of their government, there would never have been any revolutions, but to-day a people may be worthy which to-morrow shall prove unworthy. And if a government is bad, it is to be wished that this to-morrow come as quickly as possible. You call Communism a stupidity. Then why don't you want to see Communism overturned?

"A man fell among thieves, who robbed him of his clothes, covered him with wounds, and left him for dead. A priest and a Levite passed that way, and decided that this man deserved his fate. Is it not by similar reasoning that you have decided that the Russian people are deserving of their government?"

The Russian novelist goes on to say that Mr. Wells evidently believes a single righteous person sufficient to atone for thousands of sinners, and that the righteous man in Russia in Mr. Wells's notion is apparently Maxim Gorki, who "surely will save Russian culture from Bolshevik barbarism." We read then:

"I myself was for some time of this opinion, and I was deceived as you have been deceived. But after having had personal experience of the 'salutary effort of Gorki' I fled from Russia, preferring to be arrested and shot rather than to see myself 'saved' in this fashion. Do you know, Mr. Wells, at what cost Mr. Gorki 'saves' the people? It is at the price of their abasement. Oh, not in any obviously brutal fashion, but in a refined and almost impalpable manner so that perhaps he himself does not ever really know how utterly he abases them. He does it 'in all innocence.'"

Mr. Merejkowski avers that Gorki has never forgiven him for his book entitled "The Era of the Brute" (*Griadoustchii Kham*), and adds that when "I was weak enough, or rather stupid enough, to write to him that I was dying of hunger, he did not answer me." He merely sent one of his servants to say that he would "throw me a dog's ration, the ration of the 'Red' Army." In order that I should not starve I had to accept this kind of alms from other Bolsheviki, as I wished to owe nothing to Gorki, for—

"He has surrounded himself with a group of courtezans, flatterers, and parasites. As to other people, he does not push them away from him, he simply lets them drop. And they do drop, truly, into the tragic ditch of hunger and of cold. He knows that for a bit of bread or a faggot of wood one can do anything one wishes with people who are hungry and cold. And he does it. Lenine is the autocrat and Gorki the Supreme Pontiff. The power of Lenine is exerted over the body, that of Gorki over the soul. 'The universal literature' created by Gorki, the 'house of sublime publication,' kindles your enthusiasm as the torch of a civilization without precedent. I have worked in this house of publication, and I know that the work is of shameless speculators and dunces. The principal agent of Gorki, Grjebine, has bought all Russian literature in block for nothing from a certain writer, as the veriest profiteer, and he paid no money for it, but only frozen potatoes. You are touched, and I am horrified at the 'house of science' and the 'house of the arts' founded by Gorki, which are two fraternal tombs where the great savants, painters, and Russian writers packed together die in slow agony. It would be better that they were killed at once by being stood up against a wall and shot.

"At Moscow they have invented a new form of execution. They put a man in a bag laden with vermin. It is in such a bag that Gorki has put the soul of Russia."

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**IF CHESTERTON WERE CRUSOE**—Mr. Chesterton depended on that hoary theme, "the choice of books," for his final entertainment in New York, and he managed to be interesting even with the no less ancient theme of books for desert-island companions. Personally his own preference, he said, would be for blood-curdling yarns, and he complimented the young authors of this country for turning out such books. He was slyly skeptical of the popular taste for the Bible and Shakespeare as accompaniments for this predicament. Tho, as he is quoted by the New York *Tribune*—

"This would be a very good thing for most of us. We think we know such a lot more about the Bible and Shakespeare than we really do. Does any one ever stop to think that much of the modern nonsense—Bolshevism and many of the other 'isms'—is to be found in Shakespeare."

For himself he would choose "plenty of nonsense books, detective-stories, and poetry of sorts, but no free verse." His catholicity had one reservation:

"We should find most books pretty readable. I think that the average human intelligence is better than one imagines. Also that the average book is good. But there are some books I would not read even on a desert island. I can not imagine anything more tantalizing than being stranded on a rock in the Pacific and having a package of books float up to one, only to find that they are one's own production. . . . . . .

"Considering a book as a permanent companion, the type of literature most suitable for the kind of intensive cultivation of which I am talking is the fiction of the nineteenth century. It was the output of varied and vigorous intellects. Following it we had the short-story phase, and now we have the era of the extremely long novel, which begins with the hero in his infancy, describes his psychological thrills over his first hair-cut, and follows the intimate details of his life until he passes off the stage."

The New York *Evening Post* objects editorially to Chesterton's refusal to include any literature that depends on the element of surprize for its appeal:

> "The word surprize has two senses. Seeing 'Othello' for the twentieth time, we know just how *Desdemona* will be strangled; but our absorbed, horrified suspense is not weakened by that knowledge. Surprize in the best sense may remain long after it is exhausted in the obvious sense."

## COURAGEOUS CARL SPITTELER REWARDED

THE NON-GERMAN WORLD must appreciate the singular courtesy of the Nobel Prize Committee in giving the last literature prize to Carl Spitteler, the Swiss poet and essayist. Because of the fact that his works have been written in the German language, most of Spitteler's fame has been achieved in Germany, and he is, indeed, but little known in the world of letters outside that country and his native land. Nevertheless, this award has been received with great gratification and even enthusiasm in France, the reason for this being the poet's courageous denunciation of Germany's conduct in the war. When called upon in December, 1914, to address the New Helvetian Society, his words produced a sensation. He began by denouncing the sly German propaganda which had made every endeavor to create a breach between French Switzerland and German Switzerland, and he declared his admiration for the French as champions of liberty. He stigmatized Germany as betraying the hypocrisy as well as the ferocity of the wolf in the fable, who, not content with the slaughter of its innocent victim—in this case Belgium—sought to defame it as well.

AN INDICTER OF GERMANY,
Now crowned by the Nobel Committee—Carl Spitteler.

By this course of action the poet naturally aroused bitter enmity in Germany and sacrificed the material rewards due to his previous popularity. It is for these moral reasons, as well as for his distinction as a man of letters, that Maurice Wolff, writing in *L'Illustration* (Paris), so warmly extols him. Thus:

> "The act was doubly noble, since the Germans at once pronounced what was, in effect, a decree of full excommunication against the man whom they had acclaimed the day before as a great German poet . . . but if we exalt so high the man and the citizen, we have certainly no need to depreciate the writer, and Spitteler may justly be said to realize Boileau's formula of 'the perfect accord' of great talents and a fine character.
>
> "But it must be confessed that, as I said above, he long remained more or less unknown (outside Germany and Switzerland), the reason for this residing primarily in his character and his retired mode of life. . . . Furthermore, the nature of his work is partly responsible for this, since the latter is addrest more particularly to a special clientele because of its symbolic character and its marked predilection for the cult of the classics."

This penchant for the classical is exhibited in the great "cosmic" poems, "Prometheus and Epimetheus," which appeared in 1881, and "Spring upon Olympus," of a much later date. The former epic, consisting of more than 10,000 lines of blank verse, was more or less still-born, since the critics ignored it. Upon republishing the work twenty-five years later Spitteler himself ascribed this lack of success to the vogue of so-called realism which then reigned. In the poem it is the Omnipotent Being himself who sends an angel to Prometheus to offer him the empire of the world if he will abandon his lofty pride. The hero refuses the offer (which his brother, on the contrary, accepts), and he thus condemns himself to isolation and to moral torture, tho he still remains "incapable of bowing his lofty soul." Concerning this work, Mr. Wolff remarks:

> "Have we not here the idea of the superman which Nietzsche later developed in his famous book, 'Thus Spoke Zarathustra'? The dates of the two sufficiently prove that the first concept of this idea belongs to the Swiss poet, and that the famous German philosopher was the plagiarist.
>
> "'Spring upon Olympus' is a sort of 'Iliad' minus the Trojan War, in which the gods of Olympus appear with all their virtues and also with all their faults. . . . As customary with Spitteler, their characters are symbolic. Apollo representing the pure artist and Heracles the man endowed with strength and reason."

Spitteler has likewise composed a number of romantic ballads and a delightful collection of poems known as "Butterflies." His other works include essays, stories, and novels. Among the most notable of his essays are the two entitled "Parables from the Literary Life" and "Smiling Verities." These titles are rather deceptive, since they are given to "violent and ironical" pamphlets, dealing with the jealousy among men of letters and the pettiness of literary circles. Among his shorter works are "The Misogynists," a study of infant psychology, and "Gustave," a charming idyl culminating in the ideal union of two artistic natures. Maurice Wolff reserves his highest praise for the two novels entitled "Lieutenant Conrad" and "Imago." Concerning these he writes:

> "The first, despite its title, is a simple study of peasant life in a small Canton of German Switzerland, but with what a mastery of true realism the author has sketched the portraits of the two chief characters—the egotistic father, jealous of his authority, and the son, respectful but conscious always of those powers of youth within him, before which his father must eventually bow; and finally, the minor characters, the heritors of ancient ancestral rivalries and village jealousies.
>
> "The thesis of 'Imago' is very original, being borrowed, so Spitteler declares, from recent scientific theories. It concerns the ineffaceable impression left upon the heart and the brain of a man by the first woman whom he has ever loved. However remote the relations which he once bore to this woman, it is she who has determined the definite intellectual and moral orientation of his entire existence. Upon this rather daring thesis, the author has constructed a work which while sometimes disconcertingly baffling, yet has a singular keenness and force of thought."

Carl Spitteler is still vigorous and fond of climbing those beautiful mountains of his native land of which he has given us such exquisite pictures. He can but be gratified by the honor just paid him by the Swedish Academy, and yet his essential modesty is revealed in the lines in which he says: "How I should like to see celebrated, not the jubilee of a writer's eightieth birthday, but the jubilee of a fine work, whatever the age of its author!"

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## "POISONING" THE CHINESE

WHILE TRYING TO AFFORD full protection to their own citizens, this country, Great Britain, and Japan are shipping tons of opium to China, and engaging, it is charged by the International Reform Bureau, in the "greatest poisoning case in the history of crime." For generations opium has been China's curse, but in a happy hour of realization she passed laws prohibiting the growth and use of the poppy within her borders, and set about to cure her "sleeping sickness." Conditions improved after the edict, but there are evidences to-day, we are informed by missionaries, travelers, and newspaper correspondents, that the situation is especially alarming; latest statistics, say writers on the subject, show that the deadly habit of drug-taking is once more on the increase. For this "international scandal," as it is described by one wrathful critic, Japan, Great Britain, and the United States are held responsible in the order named. Christian leaders protest that self-seeking traders undo much of the good accomplished by missionaries. That there is good reason for alarm is seen in customs records of this country, which, according to press reports, show that within the short period of five months enough morphin and opium were shipped from the one port of Seattle to give a dose to each of the 400,000,000 men, women, and children of China. This and other revelations have united the religious press to support the Jones-Miller Bill (now pending in Congress), to make unlawful the exportation of morphin, heroin, and other derivatives of opium. The bill, if passed, may lead other countries to do likewise, as it authorizes the Secretary of State to request all foreign governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of the laws in their respective countries which prohibit the exportation of derivatives of opium. "Having recently seen the growing trade that enters China from our western nations, and having talked with leaders of the Christian faith," writes A. B. Parson to *The Living Church* (Episcopal), "I feel that this matter has a very close bearing on Chinese welfare. It is strange that after China herself with one blow did away with the growing of the poppy and the trade in opium, it was left for the United States and Great Britain to revive this iniquitous traffic." Restriction of the traffic, says *The Continent* (Presbyterian), voicing a general opinion, "is of immediate importance as a hindrance to the contemptible Japanese exploitation of China's increasing morphin habit, for much of the drug sold so lavishly by Japanese dealers in China is drawn from the United States or is bought in Britain and shipped by way of the United States. . . . Every business which, like the liquor business, makes its money by killing bodies and souls of men and women made in God's image is fated to be wiped out by the social justice of the American citizenship." Two questions, says *The Baptist*, are involved in the stoppage of the traffic:

> "The first is a business matter. Newspapers on the Pacific coast are stating that the preservation of our commerce with China is directly involved. There is also a moral question. The very life of China is threatened by this traffic, which has been forced upon her by Japan, the United States, and Great Britain. While in America there are some 4,000,000 drug addicts, there are in China more than 60,000,000. . . . . . .
>
> "The United States, for its own sake, must get heartily and effectively into this antinarcotics campaign. Even more should it play fair with China. It will be to our everlasting disgrace if Christian nations either themselves promote, or allow other nations to foster, such a tremendous evil."

Testifying before the subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, William F. McKibben, secretary of the China Club in Seattle, said, according to press report, that Japan is securing these drugs for distribution in China as American products, and that because of this "our American prestige in China is extremely jeopardized." He urged that we "shut off all American participation in this crime, so that it will be known in China, where we have vast commercial interests, that America has no commerce in this business." As things are at the present time, *The Christian Science Monitor* comments, "Great Britain and the United States are simply accessories to the crime of Japan." As this paper views the matter—

> "It may not be possible for the United States Government or the Government of the United Kingdom to prevent the export of drugs from Japan to China, but it is possible for these governments to make certain that there shall be no participation on the part of their nationals, directly or indirectly, in such an entirely immoral traffic. Measures to this end ought to be taken at the very earliest moment possible, in both countries."

The necessity for immediate action is emphasized by Edmund B. Chaffee, who writes in *The Freeman* that "in China to-day more people are addicted to opium than can read or write." The charge that the Chinese Government is mainly responsible can not be maintained, he holds, since "from the days of the Empire till to-day it has constantly fought this gigantic evil." It has persistently tried to make agreements with the Powers to keep out the drug, and has gone to the length of making use of opium a capital offense. In January, 1919, says the writer further, $20,000,000 worth of opium was publicly burned in Shanghai. Yet such measures seem to avail little or nothing. Trafficking in opium is exceedingly profitable, and "that is why the great Powers of the world have prevented China from stamping out this trade." But, he explains,

> 'It is not to be supposed that the Great Powers are themselves growing opium and forcing it on China; the truth is that this trade is in the hands of a few citizens of these countries; and their profits are so vast that a powerful 'ring' has been created which can influence legislation, bribe officials, and use the machinery of government to further the traffic. The business in opium is a vested interest. The opium 'farmer' in Hongkong and Singapore pays a royalty of $2,000,000 per year for the definite privilege of converting every day five chests of raw opium into prepared opium. It is easy to figure his cost, on the basis of the royalty plus the cost of the material and its conversion into prepared opium. His legitimate income is the amount he derives from his sales. But this has never equaled even the amount of the royalty paid by the 'farmer,' yet the contract is eagerly renewed year after year. Where, then, does the profit come from? It comes from the illegitimate side of the business, for the 'farmer' deals in morphin and the profits from this are so great that customs men can be bought and occasional fines paid, and still there remains hundreds of thousands of dollars' profit."

What, then, is to be done to put an end to this "soul-destroying evil"? The writer suggests that there be plenty of publicity, that there be government control of the manufacture of opium by-products, that no exportation be allowed to any country whose laws do not guarantee that the use of the drug will not be abused, and that there be an "International Opium Board to find out the measure of the world's need of the drug and to aim at limiting the world's production to meet that amount and no more." Whether these suggestions be acceptable or not, he believes it is necessary at least "that the American public should know that indirectly it is at present a consenting party to the steady debauching of the Chinese people."

## THE Y. W. C. A. IN JAPAN

JAPAN SEEMS EVER HOSPITABLE to new ideas, and, tho it is only a score years old, the constructive work of the Y. W. C. A. in Nippon is, we are told, already beginning to show some very interesting and far-reaching results, particularly in breaking down social barriers between the sexes. Japanese women have been quick to grasp the meaning of cooperative help, and through the guidance of the Association are gradually merging into the larger life of the community and learning to take on some of the responsibilities long ago shouldered by their Western sisters. In addition to the usual matters which come under the Association's attention, the Japanese women are attacking the emigration and housing problems, giving physical instruction, training members in the social arts, and undertaking community activities so as to keep the families together and afford all healthy amusement. In connection with the national work, writes E. Gertrude Beasley in *The Far East* (Tokyo), twenty-nine student associations have been organized, mostly in connection with mission schools. Nearly 4,000 of the 6,000 members are students, who have organized committees on membership, recreational activities, religious work, and social service. Worthy to be noted is that "most of these student associations are supporting, or helping, to support, various Sunday-schools; some sending funds to orphanages, visiting and lending aid at hospitals and giving special help to the poor at Christmas." The Association has an official publication—*The Young Women of Japan*—edited by native women "who are emphasizing the Christian faith in Japan." Its features include "Bible studies and an English page, in addition to the monthly reports, stories of the life of sainted women of the Church, or of monks, such as the silent Trappist brethren of Hokkaido, and, lastly, literary articles." In regard to what is being accomplished we are told that—

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A SOCIAL DEPARTURE IN TOKYO.

Japanese women leaving one of the Y. W. C. A. family parties.

"The Kobe Y. W. C. A. is doing a very unusual work in connection with the emigration problem. An arrangement has been made with the Government whereby every Japanese woman sailing from Kobe as an emigrant must present to the authorities evidence of spending at least three hours at the Kobe Y. W. C. A. in learning foreign customs. Many spend much more time than this in a study of the customs of the country to which they are going, but the three hours are especially required, in which time these women are shown a foreign bath, a dining-room and kitchen, in order that they may learn how to make use of the new facilities. Some of this work is being done in Yokohama also, where the workers meet the girls and have a talk with them before they sail for their new homes in the West. . . . Among their practical and helpful courses are those given in typewriting and shorthand for girls who expect to enter some form of business, including business ethics and English classes for business girls. There are visiting nurses sent out by the Tokyo Association in Oji who are doing a valuable work for those who need physical aid. Travelers-aid workers are sent out to be of service to strangers entering Tokyo by the various railway-stations who often find it difficult to find their way about the big city."

Community work is undertaken in a serious way, and the Y. W. C. A. is a center for a variety of social activities for working girls:

"One of the most typically social of these activities is that of the family parties where not only the young men and women may have an opportunity of meeting socially, as many of them who have studied abroad are accustomed to do, but where Japanese husbands and wives may jointly participate. This is a real social departure. These family parties, where father, mother, and children meet for recreational and social intercourse, are under the management of the Household Economics Department, and they have become so popular that it is often difficult to take care of the large groups. These groups, often including more than fifty Japanese, together with foreign guests and secretaries, from the Y. M. C. A. as well as the Y. W. C. A., meet frequently and after being served a simple foreign dinner by the Household Department participate in the games or join in the conversation or singing.

"As a community house the Y. W. C. A. has frequently rendered assistance to alumnæ associations, mission meetings, ministerial associations, and primary teachers' organizations, the latter being especially anxious to have their meeting at the Association headquarters in order that they might have an opportunity to observe a demonstration of foreign cooking and serving and also to learn something of foreign customs in entertaining. Here, also, Japanese mothers, who are interested in the course given this year in the making of babies' and young children's clothes after foreign fashion, meet for this work, and often while they sew they listen to quiet talks on the nourishing and care of babies.

"Many Japanese girls employed in the shops and offices find the Y. W. C. A. cottage at Kamakura, during the hot summer months, a source of great recreation and pleasure. The Tokyo Association has made it possible for these girls to have an occasional week-end at this cottage, from which they return refreshed in both body and mind and better able to do their work. Last year this cottage gave hospitality to over 200 girls during the summer at a nominal fee. The entire idea holds great promise for girls who find themselves in the offices during the extreme summer heat which Tokyo annually experiences.

"Thus, the work of the Y. W. C. A., not only in Tokyo, but in Japan as a whole, is beginning to show some very interesting and far-reaching results.

"The prime object of this work as exprest by one of the secretaries is to bring the Christian message, but out of this message also the Japanese leaders in cooperation with foreign secretaries are working out the Christian philosophy in terms of social service."

A JAPANESE Y. W. C. A. CLASS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

## CITY CONTROL OF DANCE-HALLS

DANCING, perhaps the oldest form of recreation, is, in certain forms, a recognized diversion for old and young; but, unsupervised in promiscuous public gatherings, it is said to be one of America's gravest problems. This verdict, we are told by an investigator, is borne out by the various reports of vice commissions, Senate investigations, and city recreation surveys. The government campaign against social diseases "led again and again to the unregulated dance-hall as a source of danger." To combat the "growing menace" of the dance-hall, many cities are giving a trial to various forms of municipal control. Before, however, this remedy can be indorsed, writes John J. Phelan in *The Survey* (New York), "we must divorce its management from political control, install a larger and more efficient force of supervisors, and restrain 'jazz' orchestras and promoters from inoculating a promiscuous assemblage with their poisonous virus." In a study extending over two years, 400 letters were sent to city clerks in the larger cities of the United States and Canada, and 180 replies were received. Of this number, says the writer, only 147 reported the existence of a city ordinance on dance-hall regulation, and 102 report that dance-halls are inspected by State and city officials. In 57 of them only is there provision for control by specially appointed officials.

THE Y. W. C. A. IS HELPING TO MOLD THE JAPAN OF TO-MORROW.
Graduating class of the Tokyo Y. W. C. A. Neighborhood House kindergarten.

The methods of control and supervision vary. Colorado Springs, for instance, has women inspectors. Cleveland has an inspector with forty men deputies and two women chaperons. In Dayton and Indianapolis the policewomen exercise careful supervision. The Recreation Commission of Detroit, in addition to a system of enforcement and supervision, has a filing system giving the personal history of all managers of commercial recreation. In Boston the dances are controlled by the Licensing Board, while in Dallas a censor of dance-halls co-operates with the Board of Appeals and Commissioners. Duluth has both police officers and dance-hall matrons to enforce the law. In some cities certain steps and dances are prohibited.

As a result of investigations covering 600 cities in the United States, the writer offers these suggestions for dance-hall regulations:

"The creation of a uniform minimum-age law, by which children would remain minors until the age of eighteen.

"The necessity of a license fee.

"More definite and direct control by a city department of ventilation, sanitation, lighting, toilets, and dressing-rooms.

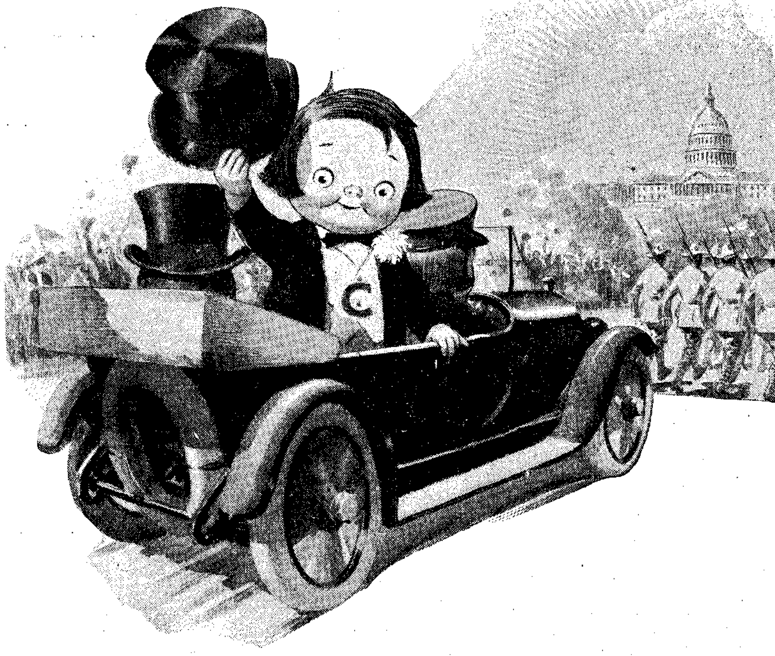
"A uniform closing hour. Public dance-halls should not keep open after 11 P.M.

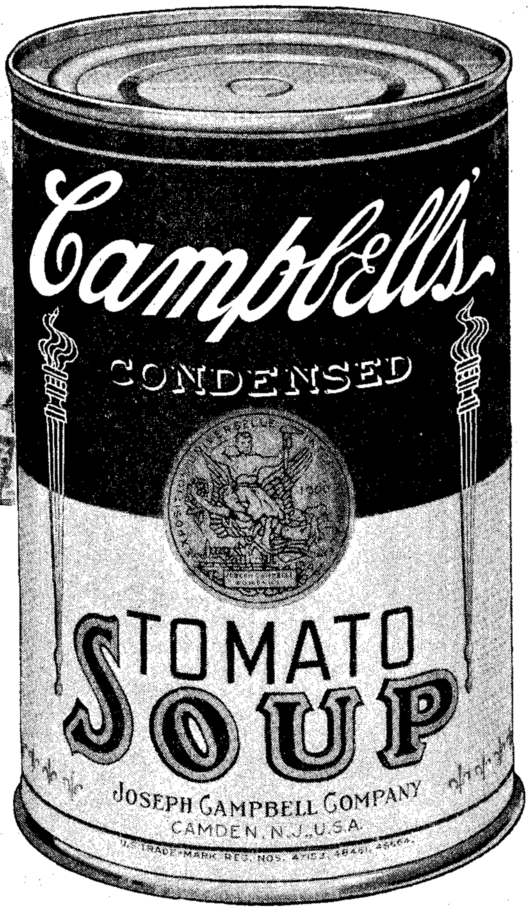
"Continued vigilance as to possible sale of liquor.

"Censorship. Every city should have an inspector of dance-halls connected with the board of public welfare. Policewomen should be appointed who should have official status as regular police officers. Inspectors should be paid a sufficient salary and be held responsible for the enforcement of all ordinances concerning dance-halls. Every dance-hall should have a policewoman and dance-hall matron in attendance during the entire evening, and their services should be paid for by the management.

"The owner of the building as well as the manager and promoter should be held responsible for any possible misconduct, and forfeiture of the license should take place after two offences. Pass-out checks should not be allowed. Young boys and girls with sportive tendencies should be reported to parents and, if advice is unheeded, dealt with by the proper public agencies."

"I'm ready to serve you today
In the true Constitutional way
I'll build up each party who wants to be hearty
And that's civil service, I'll say!"





# Ready to serve

Are you as ready to have us serve you as we are to serve?

The biggest part of the so-called "servant question" is often the mistress question. Do you make the most of all the good service right at your command?

Here is the whole big, experienced Campbell's Soups organization with the famous Campbell's kitchens engaged in preparing soups of exceptional quality and food value for your home table. Do you give yourself the full benefit?

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# CURRENT-POETRY

IT is an easy belief that inanimate things partake of the emotions they serve to create, and Mrs. Coates has beautifully express the thought in this poem from *Scribner's*. We like the thought of reciprocity express in the final stanza:

### THE VIOLIN

By Florence Earle Coates

He gave me all, and then he laid me by.
Straining my strings to breaking, with his pain,
He voiced an anguish, through my wailing cry,
Never to speak again!

He prest his cheek against me, and he wept—
Had we been glad together overmuch?
Emotions that within me deep had slept
Grew vibrant at his touch,

And I, who could not ask whence sprung his sorrow
Responsive to a grief I might not know,
Sobbed as the infant, that each mood doth borrow,
Sobs for the mother's wo.

Wild grew my voice and stormy with his passion,
Lifted at last unto a tragic might;
Then swift it changed, in sad and subtile fashion,
To pathos infinite,

Swooning away, beneath his faltering fingers,
Till the grieved plaints seemed echoless to die:
When, calm, he rose, and with a touch that lingers,
Laid me forever by.

Forever! Ah, he comes no more—my lover!
And all my spirit wrapt in trancelike sleep,
Darkling I dream that such a night doth cover
His grief with hush as deep.

American slang is usually overdone when it is introduced in literature, complains Mr. Robert C. Benchley, of the New York *World*, but he finds an exception in the case of John V. A. Weaver, whose poems "In American" have been published by Knopf. *The Tribune* prints this one, which brings to mind a sight familiar to many travelers by the elevated:

### "THE PIGEON-SCARER"

By John V. A. Weaver

Every mornin' I useta watch and wonder,
While all them pigeons was flyin' around his head,
What was he doin' with that, now, fishin'-pole,
Funny and blacklike, and the sky all red.

After a while I thought he must be crazy:
Didn't he know they don't catch birds that way?
But still he done it, and I finely goes
Inta the bird-store, and I asts 'em, "Say,

That dizzy gink there, 'way up on the roof,
What is he doin'—what's he tryin' to prove?"
They says he was a reg'lar pigeon-scarer,
And has to keep them pigeons on the move.

A pigeon is a lazy thing, you see;
They like to set around and hate to fly;
But if you let 'em, then they clean forget
How flyin' is, and so get sick, and die.

Now, ain't that funny? But I got to thinkin'
How Life is like that; and, you know, it seems
Troubles and things like those is pigeon-scarers,
And pigeons is your soul, or elset your dreams.

If everything goes right, they get all lazy,
And fat, and crawl around all weak and slack;
So then old pigeon-scarer comes along,
And pokes 'em up. And all the stren'th comes back
Inta your dream-wings or your soul-wings—see?—
And—Whish!—they leave the lazy parts of you
Down on the ground, and up, 'way up, they go,
Up where it's clean, and beautiful, and blue.

But here's the sad part, when you come to think:
They sneak back to the place he chased 'em from;
Always they get back to the lazy ways—
Always the pigeon-scarer has to come.

The Poet Laureate, we recall, was taken to task in the House of Commons because he did not tune his lyre to the Great War's clangors. The poet, as we see below from *The Westminster Gazette*, is not to be left, in England at least, to "meditations, fancy free." Whether they will have Mr. Bridges's independence of mind we shall see:

### TO CERTAIN LIVING POETS

By Herbert E. Palmer

Where are your tongues, unvalorous bards—
Blind throngs of provident minstrelsie—
Who 'mid the ordure and the shards
Are singing of the linden-tree!

Of cherry-blossom and the spring,
And merry birds that wake the day,
The russet tree-tops shimmering
About the shining fields of May.

For who shall see the cherry-flower?
And who the glade in emerald drest?
And who the chestnut blossom dower
With chiseled snow the woodland's breast?

You sing as if revolving Earth
Mingled no warning in her roar,
Nor heed the breaking strings of mirth,
The darkness groping at the door.

Have you no eyes to see; no ears
To penetrate this crusted gloom?
Heaven hath withheld the ruining spears
And willed a fairer Earth to bloom.

And some have stirred the springing sod
Where no profaning foot should press,
And turned the smoking fields of God
Into a scentless wilderness.

Come down, bright streams of Heavenly fire,
Ascend, ye conquering flames of Hell;
The song is withered from the lyre:
Forge trumpet-flange and clarion bell.

Some may pray for a soul above lumber, but if lumber gets into one's soul, as it obviously has with this one, who utters his thoughts in the London *Punch*, it matters little what "gets you that way," as the incorrigible "American" might put it:

### LUMBER

By C. F. S.

If I'd got to choose alone
One of all the freights I've known—
All my cargoes live and dead,
Bacon pigs and pigs of lead,
Cattle, copra, rice, and rails,
Pilgrims, coolies, nitrates, nails,
Lima beans and China tea—
What do you think my pick would be?

If I'd got to name the best—
Take just one and leave the rest
Out of all the ports I've known—
Coral beaches white as bone,
All the hot lands and the cold,
Nights of stars and moons like gold,
Tropic smells and Spanish wine,
Whispering palm and singing pine,
All the isles of all the sea—
Where do you think I'd want to be?

Loading lumber long ago
In a ship I used to know,
With the bow-ports open wide
In her stained and rusted side,
And the saws a-screaming shrill
At the Steveston lumber-mill;
Where the Fraser floods and flows
Green and cold with melting snows,
And the tow-boats' wailing din,
As the booms come crawling in,
Fills the echoing creeks with sound,
And there's sawdust all around,
Deep and soft like drifted snow;
Nowhere much a man can go,
Nothing much to see or do,
Moldiest burg you ever knew.

But I'd give the years between—
All I've done and all I've seen,
All the fooling and the fun,
All the chances lost and won,
All the good times and the bad,
All the memories sweet and sad,
Far and near, by shore and sea,
I would give them all to be
Loading lumber years ago
With the lads I used to know—
Loading lumber all day long
Stacks of scented deals among—
Loading lumber at the mill
Till the screaming saws were still
And the rose-red sunset died
From the mountains and the tide,
Till the darkness brought the stars
And the wind's song in the spars
Of that ship I used to know—
Loading lumber, long ago.

It may be Keats, tho it's more likely Shelley, if it needs to be any particular poet identified by the lines. Miss Millay loves to mystify while she allures, as she does in this poem in *The New Republic:*

### TO A POET THAT DIED YOUNG

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

Minstrel, what have you to do
With this man that after you,
Sharing not your happy fate,
Sat as England's Laureate?
Vainly in these iron days
Strives the poet in your praise,
Minstrel, by whose singing side
Beauty walked, until you died.

Still, tho none should hark again,
Drones the blue-fly in the pane,
Thickly crusts the blackest moss,
Blows the rose its musk across,
Floats the boat that is forgot
None the less to Camelot.

Many a bard's untimely death
Lends unto his verses breath;
Here's a song was never sung:
Growing old is dying young.
Minstrel, what is this to you:
That a man you never knew,
When your grave was far and green,
Sat and gossiped with a queen?

Thalia knows how rare a thing
Is it, to grow old and sing.
When the brown and tepid tide
Closes in on every side;
Who shall say if Shelley's gold
Had withstood it to grow old?

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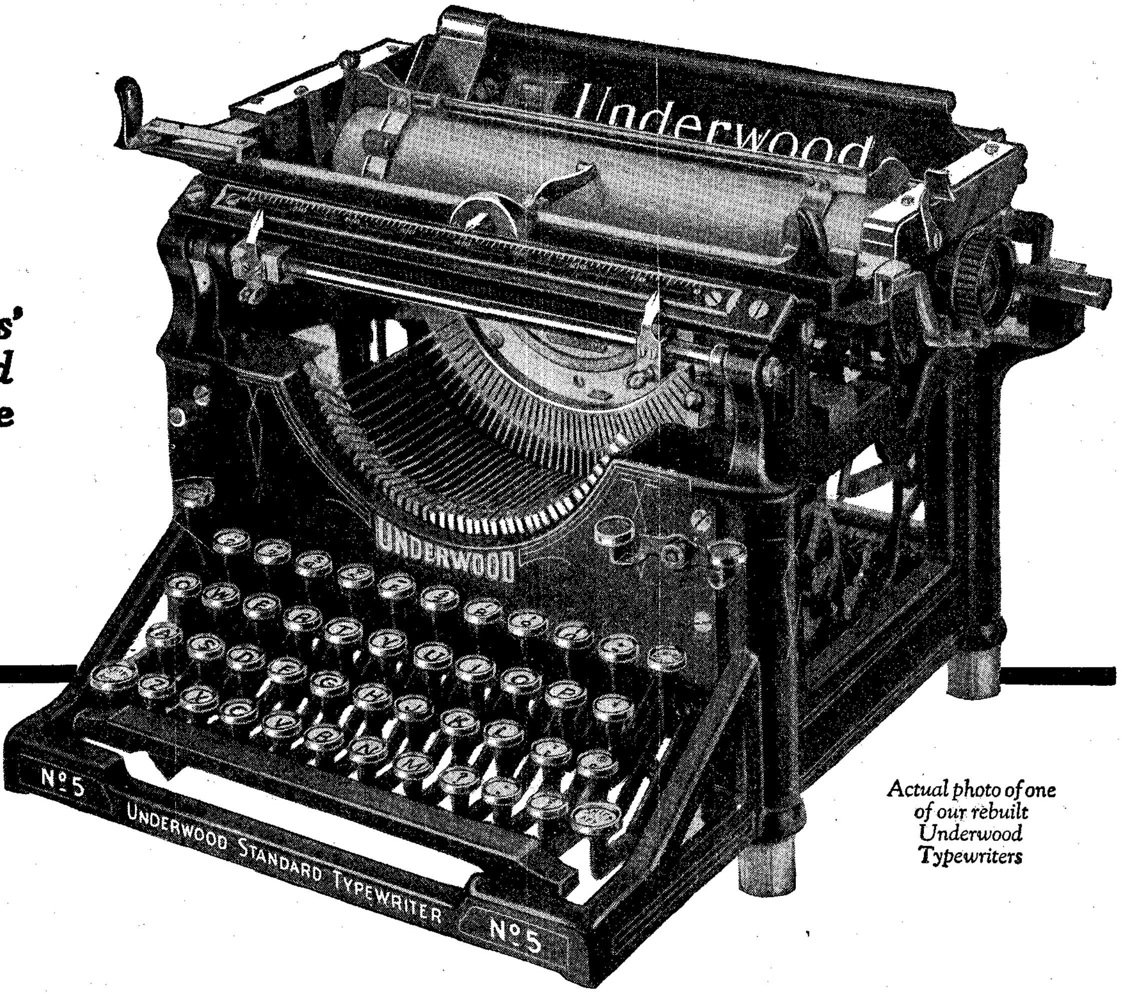

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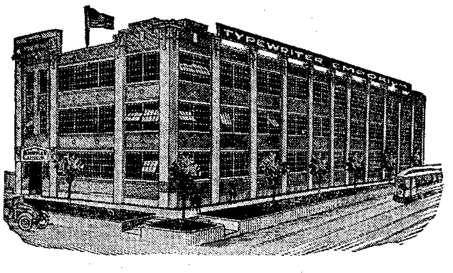

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# PROBLEMS · OF · DEMOCRACY

*Prepared for* THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School use*

# THE REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

WE HAVE A NEW PRESIDENT, and in general we know what he means to accomplish. But we have also a new Congress, whose intentions we shall be unable to guess at until we have had time to look into the make-up of its committees. As Mr. Roscoe Lewis Ashley reminds us in "The New Civics": "The committees are the center and life of Congress, doing the larger part of the work in framing important bills, in investigating subjects before either house, and in concentrating discussion on the most important measures."

You appreciate what this implies. To make out the intentions of a new Congress, you must get behind the scenes; tho, outwardly, any new Congress seems enough like its predecessor. It is chosen in the same way, organized in the same way. Says Mr. Ashley: "The Congress of the United States is composed of two houses. The members of the Senate, or upper house, are supposed to represent the States, whereas the members of the House of Representatives are chosen by the people of the nation, from districts of nearly equal population. The term of office of Senators is six years, one-third of them retiring every two years, thus making the Senate a continuous body. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen for a period of two years." Accordingly, "once in two years, when one House of Representatives gives place to a new house, we have a new Congress."

We know beforehand who will preside over the Senate. "The presiding officer of the United States Senate is the Vice-President of the United States." Presently we learn who is to preside over the lower house. "The Speaker, the presiding officer of the House, is a member of the body, and, altho not the powerful official he was before the insurgent movement in 1909, is still an influential leader." In "American Government and Politics," Prof. Charles A. Beard tells us that "it is in the party caucus before the opening of each Congress that the majority in the House chooses the Speaker and the minority decides upon its leader, whom it formally presents as a candidate for Speaker, knowing full well that he can not be elected. It is in the caucus that the majority decides whether it will adopt the rules of the preceding Congress or modify them."

All this is entirely constitutional. Says Mr. Ashley: "Each House controls its own organization, being authorized by the Constitution to make its own rules, elect its own officers, decide who are elected members in case of dispute, punish members for disorderly conduct, and compel the attendance of a quorum to do business."

Many a new member has taken his seat with fear and trembling, but the usual experience is not that; it is an eager, burning desire to get on an important committee or, better yet, on several. For there, as a rule, the real work is done. Why?

Because Congress is too overburdened to transact business otherwise. Even the Senate depends largely on committees, while, as Mr. Ashley reminds us, "the lower branch of Congress, called the House of Representatives, is composed of nearly 450 members." Naturally, "many more bills are introduced in the House than in the Senate, because there are many more members who have favorite interests." It would be hopeless to attempt thrashing out the pros and cons of each bill at length on the floor of the House. Discussion there must be brief, so "the time for the consideration of measures is arranged with great care by the powerful Committee on Rules. Debate is limited; even the chairmen of the committees to which important measures are referred content themselves with comparatively short speeches. Most of the other members on any important measure are limited to speeches of ten, five, or even two minutes, if indeed they have the good fortune to secure the privilege of the floor at all."

That hardly matters, as the fate of the bill has already been decided behind the scenes, where most bills meet their fate. Committees are "the whole thing," practically. Hence the scramble for good appointments.

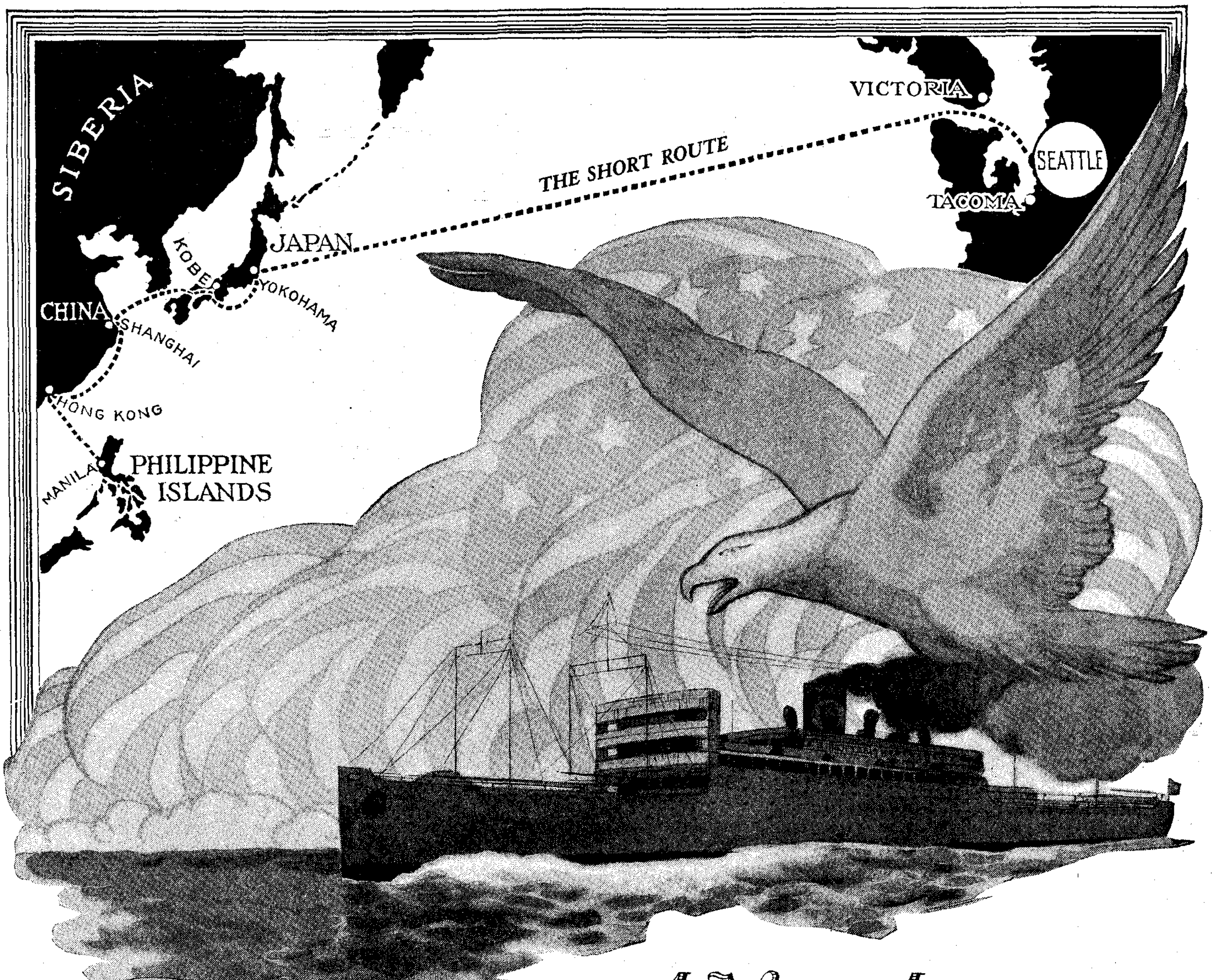
Mr. James Bryce, in "The American Commonwealth," tells us that "the most important standing committees" in the House "are the following: Ways and Means; Appropriations; Elections; Banking and Currency; Accounts; Rivers and Harbors; Judiciary (including changes in private law as well as courts of justice); Railways and Canals; Foreign Affairs; Naval Affairs; Military Affairs; Insular Affairs; Public Lands; Agriculture; Claims; and the several committees on the expenditures of the various departments. The members of every committee are nominated at the beginning of each Congress, and sit through its two sessions. They are selected nominally by the House, but practically by the Committee on Ways and Means, whose selections the House approves. The majority members of that committee are chosen by the caucus of the majority party in the House, the House as a whole approving the choice made by the caucus."

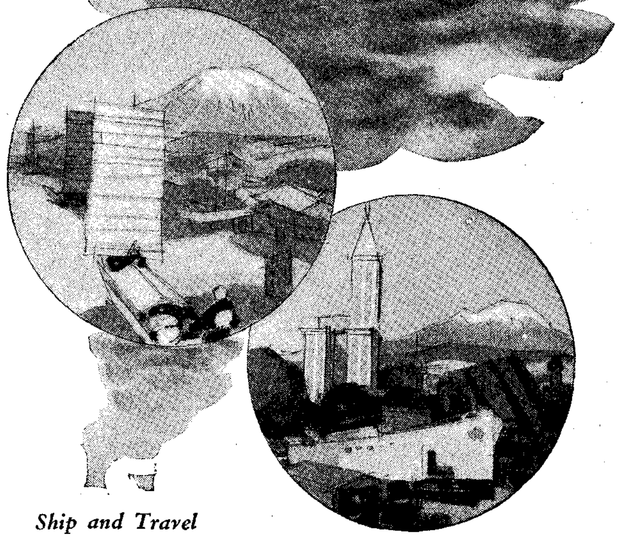
All this, we repeat, is entirely constitutional. The Constitution nowhere forbids it. But one will hardly imagine that the framers of the Constitution expected the United States to be ruled by committee. And when the facts of the situation come to the knowledge of the average American, he is at first a good deal astonished. However, he soon yields to the argument that we have here a necessary evil. If debates in the House and sometimes even in the Senate are mere useless spouting-matches, the whole question at issue having been decided in committee beforehand, well, how except by the committee system can such innumerable bills be disposed of?

But why should such innumerable bills ever be introduced? Not infrequently, several bills to literally the same effect are introduced at the same time by different committees. A multitude of bills, certain not to pass, are introduced in order that Senators or Congressmen may get credit among the voters at home for having introduced them. Other multitudes of bills relate to applications for private pensions, and a considerable share of those applications have already been rejected (presumably for good reason) by the Pension Bureau. A Washington magazine, *The Search-light on Congress*, has been exposing these abuses for years. Its aim is to restore Congress to its once dignified estate as a deliberative body.

If government by committee is to remain, may we not at least demand a little more deliberation on the part of the caucuses which determine who shall appoint committees?

In a speech in the Senate in 1908 Senator La Follette declared: "I attended a caucus at the beginning of this Congress. I happened to look at my watch when we went into that caucus. We were in session three minutes and a half. Do you know what happened? A motion was made that somebody preside. Then a motion was made that whoever presided should appoint a committee on committees, and a motion was then made that we adjourn. Nobody said anything but the Senator who made the motion. Then and there the fate of all the legislation of this session was decided. . . . Mr. President, if you will scan the committees of this Senate, you will find that a little handful of men are in domination and control of the great legislative committee of this body."





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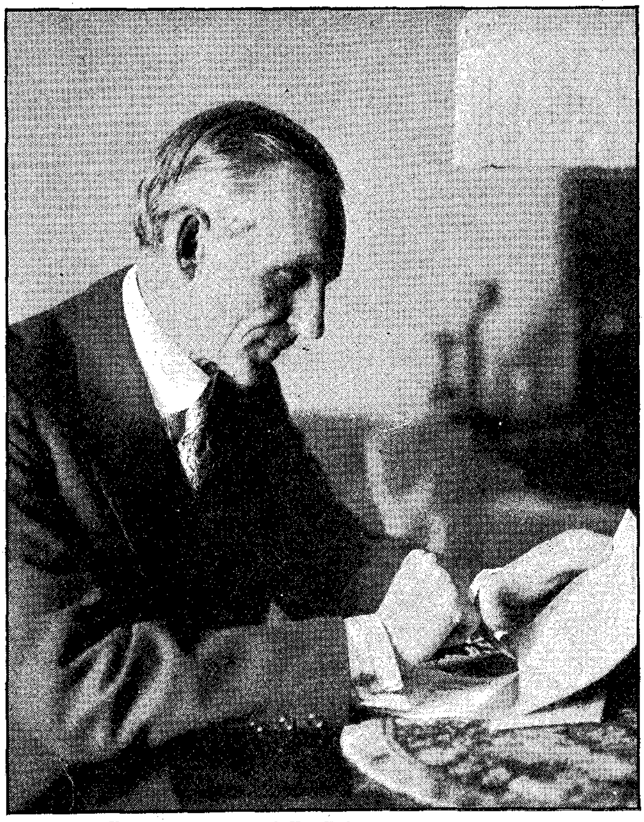
# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## HENRY FORD WANTS COWLESS MILK AND CROWDLESS CITIES

HENRY FORD, who has done more than any other single individual to make the world horseless, would also, it seems, like to have it cowless as well. There is no bovine food product that could not be replaced by superior cereal products, he thinks, just as there is hardly anything the horse can do that the ubiquitous flivver can't. Mr. Ford would also like to distribute jobs so that more people could move away from the city into the country; he would like to see the Jews lose their control of most of the nation's theaters; and he emphatically denies the rumor that the Ford Company wants to borrow $100,000,000, or any other sum, in Wall Street. Mr. Ford discust these things at some length in an exclusive interview granted recently to Wilbur Forrest, of the New York *Tribune*—the first time, it is said, the automobile magnate has unburdened himself of the thoughts that had been accumulating in his system for nearly a year. Securing this interview was no small accomplishment, it seems, for we are told that when it comes to profound seclusion Mr. Ford has all other famous men of mystery looking like personages standing on the "front porch," extending the glad hand to all comers. Giving a good imitation of a man sitting on the top of the world, Ford to-day is said to be calmly working out his problems in the quiet of his library, serenely permitting the whirlwind of wild rumors and excited stories about him and his affairs, now circulating, to pass over his head. Only a few of his most trusted advisers are admitted to his presence. The only way to reach the *sanctum sanctorum* is through the office of the general secretary, and against this urbane but unimpressionable barrier we learn that countless men who believe they have business with Ford have been struggling in vain for weeks. How Mr. Forrest got by this argus-eyed individual, he does not explain, but, in any event, he did get by, and sat down in Mr. Ford's office to await the great man's arrival. Presently he saw through a window the lone figure of a man trudging slowly along the railroad-track. Forrest continues:

> With nothing more to do I watched the figure idly for several minutes until it was near enough to appear heading for the plant. It was Henry Ford walking the half-mile or so from his home in Dearborn to the office. And there was nothing about him to make the figure as it plowed along the railroad-ties in the distance different from any employee of the Ford works coming to work. Ford wore a soft felt slouch hat pulled well down in front, a fuzzy brown overcoat of ordinary cut with the collar turned up, and his hands were buried deep in the pockets. His figure, however, is erect for a man of his years, his step springy. There was nothing about him to substantiate reports that he has been ill of late.



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A QUIET STORM-CENTER.

In the seclusion of his library the man who made the flivver famous is straightening out various perplexities of his own, and also considering plans to help remedy the troubles of the rest of the world.

The man who makes more autos than any other individual on earth, yet chooses to plow through the slush to his office on foot, proceeded to divest himself of his hat and coat and the interview began. While Mr. Ford talked, the interviewer observed him closely, and he furnishes the following personal glimpses of the man:

> Henry Ford does not impress one as a dreamer. His gaze does not wander off into ethereal space as he unfolds plans for gigantic enterprise. He talks directly at the interviewer, with soft fire in his deep-set eyes. His whole bearing seems to denote conviction with earnest, pent-up force behind it. But there are no dramatics about him.
>
> His voice is gentle, almost monotonous, except now and then a slight rising inflection to round out a point. The force comes from the eyes, coupled with a leaning posture toward the interviewer as he talks. Occasionally his hand is cupped under his chin as he sits more comfortably with an elbow on a knee, but the conversation flows on with the same directness and the eyes keep true to their target.
>
> It can instantly be forgotten that Ford is the multimillionaire automobile manufacturer whose name has been carried to every part of the world on the radiator of a little auto. You talk with Henry Ford at the self-same ease you would find discussing the weather with a next-door neighbor. He attracts with his earnestness and would make a good stock salesman. My interview with Mr. Ford took place at Dearborn, Mich., about ten miles from Detroit, the birthplace of the inventor and the home of the first Ford tractor plant.

One of the most persistent recent rumors regarding Mr. Ford has been to the effect that he has been trying to borrow anywhere from $75,000,000 to more than $100,000,000 in Wall Street, and the first question Mr. Forrest asked the auto-manufacturer was what truth there was in this rumor. "The answer was direct," we read, and Mr. Ford is quoted:

> "I have never sought a loan for any amount in Wall Street, nor has any one done so for me on my authority. This report is a hoax, pure and simple. There is no reason for the Ford Company to ask for loans, and when we do it will be at a time when we do not need the money.
>
> "Last year the Ford Company sold 1,250,000 cars. We sold 50,000 cars last month, while we were shut down. During the present year we expect to do comparatively as much—perhaps three-quarters of a million or more. We closed down some time ago to dispose of stocks on hand, which, including cars and materials, represented between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. Our employees are now coming back to work, beginning a week ago. We will steadily work back to near normal production. In the meantime, Ford employees have not been hard hit by their lay-off, because it came at a time when their bonuses were being paid.
>
> "There is unemployment the world over, but things are gradually working back toward normalcy. People are going back from

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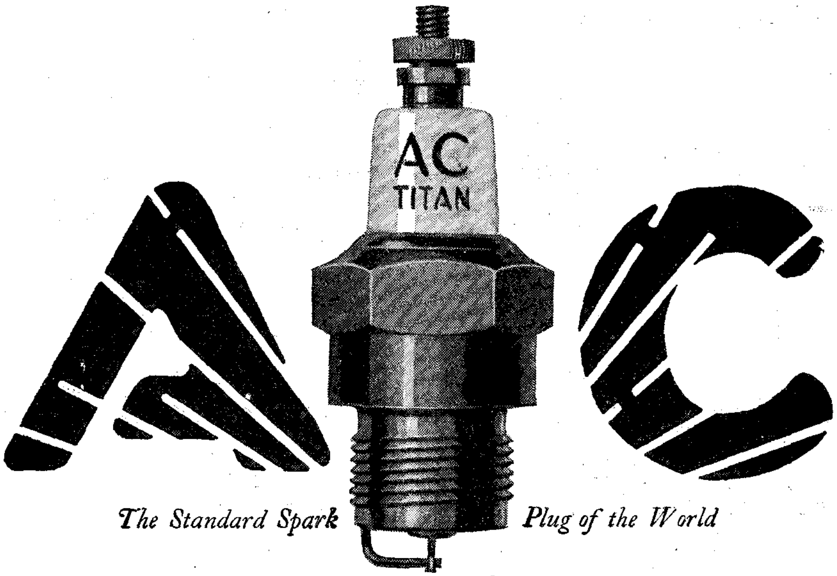

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"I need some new plugs for my car"?
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To the unskilled eye one plug may seem as good as any other.

But the engineer knows the difference, and year after year the makers of the most expensive motor cars, trucks and tractors specify AC Plugs for standard equipment.

Racing drivers, speed-boat pilots and aviators also swear by these plugs, and most records of speed, endurance and altitude have been made with AC Spark Plugs.

It will really be worth your while in the future **to** insist that you get genuine AC Spark Plugs.

*All the fine cars, trucks and tractors listed on this page are factory-equipped with AC Plugs.*

But no matter what car you drive, there is an AC Plug specially designed for it.

Reliable dealers everywhere carry a full line of AC Spark Plugs and know the proper size and type for your engine.

When next you buy spark plugs ask for and *get* AC, The Standard Spark Plug of the World.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending

### COMMERCIAL CARS

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Sandow
Sanford
Shaw
Signal
Sterling
Stewart
Stoughton
Sullivan
Texan
Tiffin
Titan
Tower
Twin City
United
Universal
Ursus
Vim
Walter
Ward La France
Watson
White
White Hickory
Wilson
Witt-Will
Wolverine

### MOTORCYCLES

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Motor Wheel
Excelsior
Henderson
Johnson Motor Wheel

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A & T
Bates Steel Mule
Boring
Buffalo
Bullock Creeping-
Grip
Case
Clark
Comet
Dart
Do-It-All
Eagle
Flour City
Franklin
Hart-Parr
Holt
Howell
Knox
La Crosse
Lauson
Linn Road
Minneapolis
New Britain
Oldsmar Garden
O. K.
Pioneer
Royer
Samson
Sawyer-Massey (Can.)
SpryWheel
Stockton
Tioga
Topp-Stewart
Townsend
Turner-Simplicity
Ursus
Wetmore

### ENGINES

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Buda
Capitol
Continental
Curtiss
Doman
Duesenberg
Eclipse
Fairmont Railway
Falls
Frisbie
Galloway
Gray
G. B. S.
Hall-Scott
Herschell-Spillman
J. V. B. Marine
Knox
Lathrop Marine
Lawrence-Aero
Milwaukee Gasolene
Locomotives
Minneapolis
Pittsburgh Model
Red Wing Thorobred
Roberts
Scripps
Speedway
Straubel
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H. J Walker
Waterman Marine
Weber
Weidely Bulldog
Wisconsin
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### FARM LIGHTING PLANTS

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Delco-Light
Dynelectric
Electrion
Fairbanks
Genco Light
Globe Light & Power
Lalley-Light
Lucolite
Meyerlite
Nan-Ki-Vel
Northlite
Owens Light & Power
Perfection
Powerlite
Rocc
United
Wesco

### MISCELLANEOUS

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Barber-Greene
Conveyors
Burton Locomotives
Domestic Engine &
Pump Co.
Ingersoll-Rand Air
Compressors
Koehring Road
Pavers
Maytag Washing
Machines
Mudge Railway Cars
P & H Excavators
Sullivan Portable Air
Compressors
Vaughan Drag Saws
Wade Drag Saws

# Westinghouse

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR INDUSTRIAL HEATING**

## Heat by Fire or Heat by Wire?

Once more electricity has brought further economy and improved methods to industry.

Every manufacturer who utilizes heated air for baking or drying purposes, will be benefited by the Westinghouse method of heating ovens electrically. This method may be adopted to supersede old heating methods in ovens that are already in use, or it can be installed in complete new units embodying the most modern practice in construction and installation.

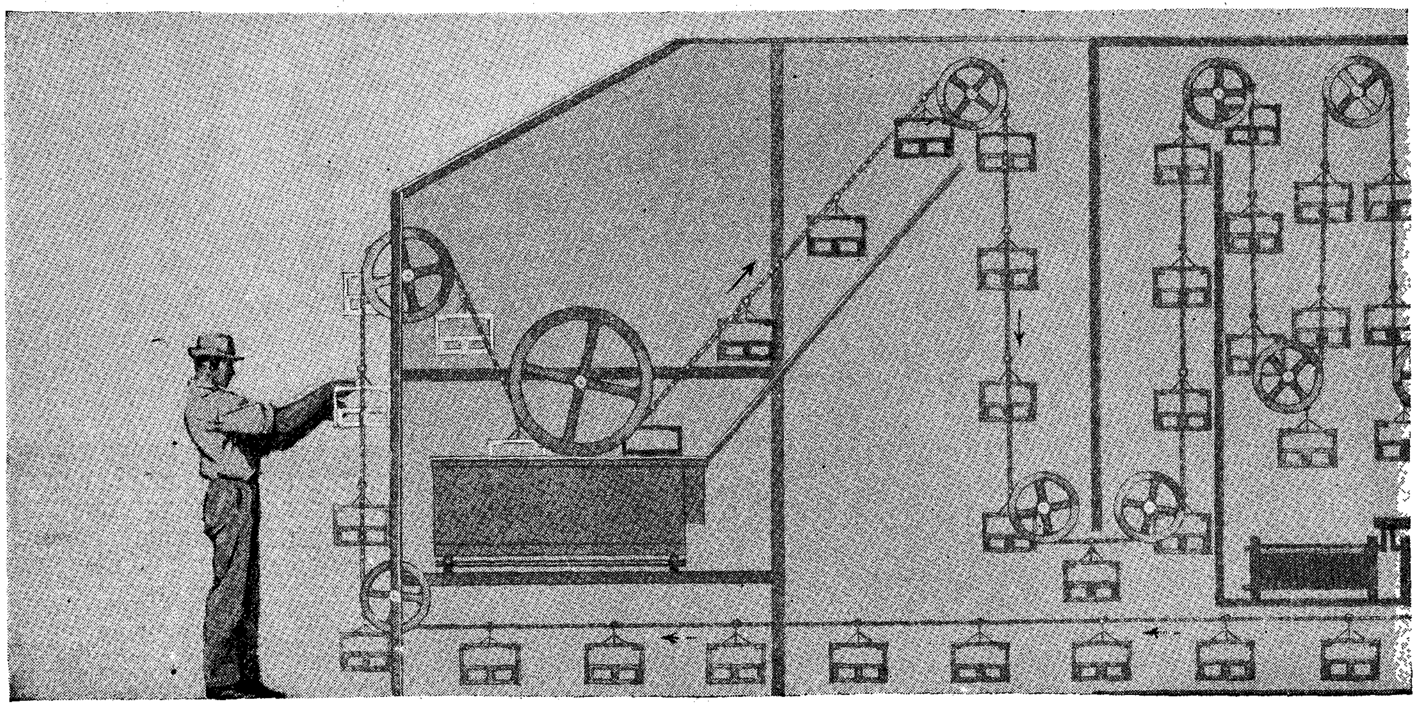
The Westinghouse method of heating makes it possible to control oven temperatures with much greater exactness and dependability than ever before. The regulation can be made automatic, or, if desired, it can be placed under the control of an operator located at any point in the plant,—or outside of it.

Westinghouse Electric Ovens will operate continuously for any required length of time without the formation of gasses, or the accumulation of dust, soot or any other foreign and undesirable material.

An obvious advantage of the Electric Oven is in the fact that it lends itself so successfully to the operation of continuous conveyor processes. By its use, for example, the typewriter manufacturer is able to enamel and bake his frame in one continuous operation, applying as many coats as his practice requires without removing the frame from the carrying mechanism. This same basic method may be used successfully in all cases regardless of the size of the product.

*Westinghouse engineers are daily developing new uses for electrical heating equipment. The manufacturer who has general or specific heating problems will secure interested and competent attention for the asking.*

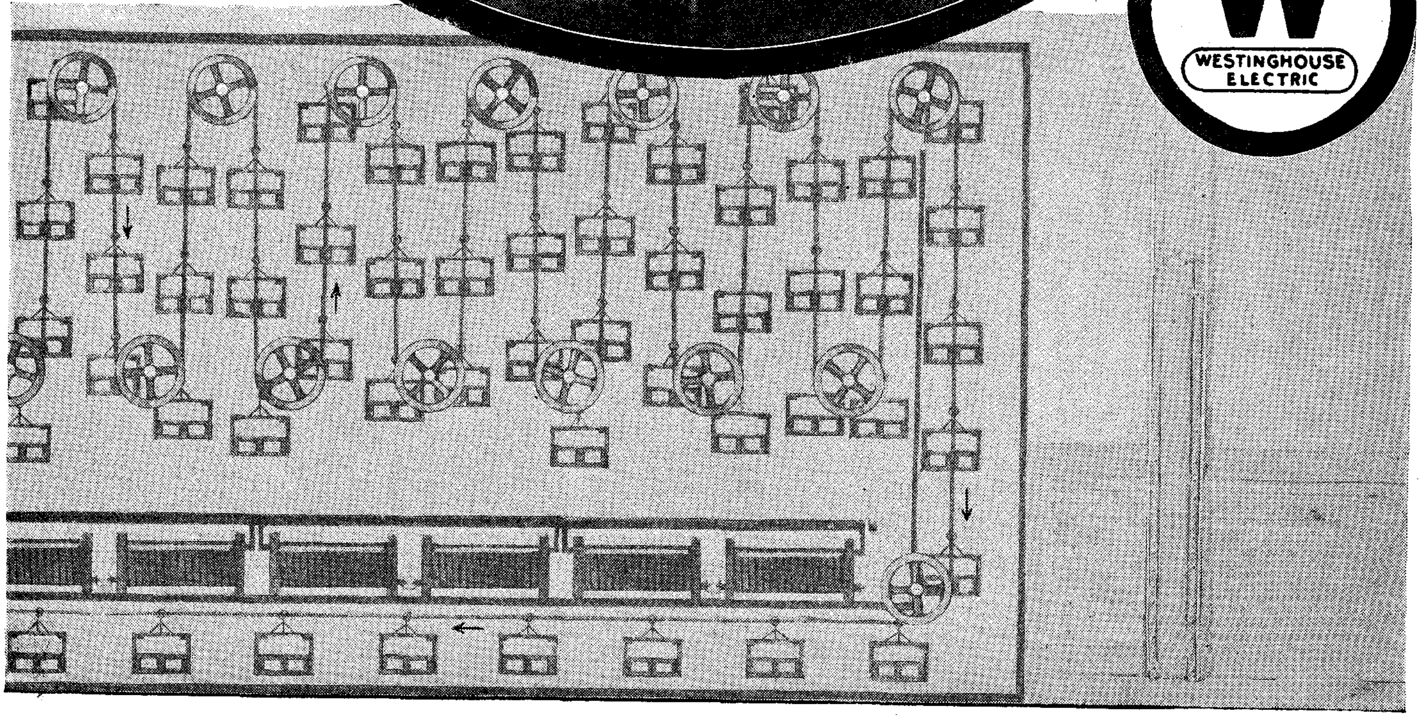
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY



# Westinghouse

**ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR INDUSTRIAL HEATING**

The Westinghouse Electric Oven permits the use of a continuous process for enameling and baking typewriter frames and similar products.



WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

> the cities, or are being forced back. Men who were laid off during the shutdown of industry are taking off their silk shirts and are drifting back to the farms. Many of them belong there by right. The fictitious war-prosperity of the United States lured them away."

The rumors regarding the contemplated loan, denied by Mr. Ford in this interview, have hinted at difficulties in the Ford organization. The necessity for borrowing money was particularly attributed to the Ford Company's recent purchase of a railroad, mines, and timber, which tied up vast sums of the company's money. Mr. Ford's object in making these purchases, it is alleged, was his intense hatred of profiteers who, he thinks, raised prices on him during the war, and this led him to attempt to provide his own raw material and transportation facilities. Working up raw material into the finished product necessary to keep the big Ford plant going took time, however, and this situation brought on disagreements with the plant executives. "For the last five years," says Karl A. Bickel in the Washington *Herald*, "there has been steadily developing inside the Ford organization an intensely bitter factional contest between two groups of executives, all of them master minds in Ford plants, contending for two radically different industrial ideals." Whatever the troubles, real or ostensible, of the Ford plant may be, the recent airing of them in the newspapers has called attention to the fact that Mr. Ford has a lot of good friends, who have faith in his ability to meet the situation. Among the many commented on in the Forrest interview was Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who is quoted in the New York *Tribune:*

> "It seems to me that Mr. Ford shows the right disposition and the necessary amount of grit. Assuming, as we must, that his affairs are well within his control, as stated, he shows a clear vision and the right attitude concerning the future."

Thomas A. Edison, who, with John Burroughs, the naturalist, usually spends his vacation with Henry Ford in the woods, said it was his belief that if Mr. Ford ever found himself in need of money, the American people would finance him to the tune of probably $100,000,000 by popular subscription. If one may judge by the interview granted Mr. Forrest, it doesn't seem the automobile-manufacturer himself is particularly worried over his situation. After setting his interviewer's mind at rest with reference to the alleged loan, he went serenely on and discust many things not even remotely related to high finance. Among other things, he outlined plans of the Ford Company to get a large part of its manufacturing away from the great cities. He said:

> "Cities have come to be unnatural. They cause unnatural unrest in men's minds. They have created a condition which is robbing agriculture of its man-power, robbing the worker and the manufacturer of normal human conditions, and have created the spectacle of the farmer's production having to be transported to these great centers to be treated or milled or manipulated before they are transported back again to the smaller communities to be sold back to the farmer. These conditions are artificial.
>
> "We plan, and are already putting the idea into operation, to utilize the water-power of small streams throughout the country for making various parts of our machinery, both for tractor and car. During the next few years we will enter many of the smaller towns and even villages where the townspeople and even the farmer, if he cares to, may have all the work wanted. This work for the farmer will come when he is not busy on his farm, and so will add to his earnings.
>
> "The food-raising season is comparatively short, and the farmer is to-day a slave to enforced idleness and a few cows in winter. The cities, with their concentrations of industry, are responsible.
>
> "The farmer will see the day when both the horse and cow are done away with. The horse will go because of the concentrated energy of automobile and tractors."

At this point the interviewer asked how the world was to be supplied with milk. Mr. Ford's answer was, in effect, "cowless milk." He went on to explain:

> "It is a simple matter to take the same cereals that the cows eat and make them into a milk which is superior to the natural article and much cleaner. The cow is the crudest machine in the world. Our laboratories have already demonstrated that cow's milk can be done away with and the concentration of the elements of milk can be manufactured into scientific food by machines far cleaner than cows and not subject to tuberculosis."
>
> "But what about the meat which the cow also provides?" Mr. Ford was asked.
>
> "Meat is not essential," he declared. "A scientific food, such as I have described, will not only take the place of milk, but meat. As for the horse, he is a twelve-hundred-pound 'hay motor' of one horse-power. A little machine half his size will equal twenty of him."

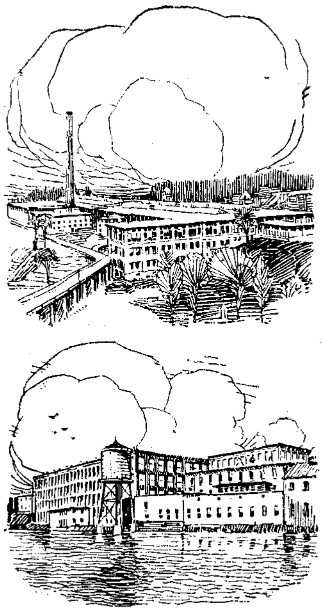
Referring further to his company's away-from-the-city plan, Mr. Ford told of demonstrations that had already been made of its efficacy:

> "One of the first demonstrations of our plan is being made in a town of 1,500 inhabitants, twenty miles from Detroit. Our factory there employs 250 men in the exclusive manufacture of valves which we use both for the Ford car and tractor. The transportation is by motor-truck, on good roads, the ideal system of short-haul transportation for railroad shipment farther on. The town needs a sewer system, which the company is prepared to build, in cooperation with the townspeople, so that there will be no need of the town floundering in debt for years under heavy issues of bonds—a long-standing evil from which no one profits but parasitic non-producers, such as the cities are filled with. This will be our system in every small community in which we locate. Improvements need not be limited to sewers.
>
> "Our plan is not to be confined to one portion of the United States, but will extend throughout the country. We will probably not limit it to the United States. England offers many opportunities of this kind.
>
> "The idea in the smaller community is to get at it and do it. These farming communities need their man-power, and improved mechanical farming methods will eventually give men time to think of other things than being held to crude farms, slaving through the winter for a few cows. They may work in one of our factories until the time comes to plant crops. They may then come back when that work is done. There will be no need for the farmer to leave his farm or its surroundings for the unnatural conditions of American cities, with their injurious effects on mental, moral, and physical life.
>
> "From a sociological point of view also, we have found that there are fewer needy people in smaller communities than in cities. In the town of Dearborn here we have had but three cases to look into, whereas in Detroit there have been too many."

Turning toward the economic situation of the country at large, this unusual business man criticizes the present business depression on the general ground that "times of piping prosperity are often bad for business." His views are given in the department headed "Mr. Ford's Page," which appears regularly in his much-discust periodical, *The Dearborn Independent*. The manufacturer, in the course of his recent suit for damages against the Chicago *Tribune* for crediting him with pro-German sentiments, assumed personal responsibility for everything which appears on this page. "We may say what we please about the business conditions which have hit the country during the last two months, but the real damage was done when everybody said everything was lovely and the goose hung high," asserts the writer, and argues further:

> By the same token, this period of depression through which we have been going has been good for business. The best thing that could have happened—it did not happen too soon. Business is on a better basis to-day than it was three months ago; it will be on a better basis next month than it would have been had not a halt been called.
>
> These are simple ideas, but they are worth turning over.
>
> You can see the good effects of poor business by just looking at the stores, the corner stores and the big down-town concerns. It was not long ago that the ordinary frugal buyer was somewhat in contempt. Clerks caught the contagion of the profiteers, and it was "buy it or leave it" almost wherever you went. The morale of salespeople slumped at a terrific rate, and that is a pretty serious thing for business.
>
> Monopoly is bad for business. Profiteering is bad for business. The lack of necessity to hustle is bad for business. Business is never so good and sound and healthy as when, like a chicken, it must do a certain amount of scratching for what it gets.

# The Health Value of CLEAN FLOORS in American Business



Two of the Finnell-equipped mills of the AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY Holyoke, Mass. where CLEAN FLOORS contribute to the health of employes and the production of a CLEAN product.

Good health, the backbone of efficiency and happiness, depends upon cleanliness. Not only your living conditions, but your working conditions as well, determine the degree of health you enjoy.

Your food, your drink, your clothing, your home surroundings may be zealously guarded along sanitary lines; and yet—

What about that one-third of your time spent at work? Is your office CLEAN? Your store? Your factory?

You may think so. But look at the *floors!* If *they* are not CLEAN, your working conditions can not possibly be CLEAN.

The shuffle of feet, the whir of machines, the many other activities—all combine to circulate air laden with the dust and dirt loosened from mopped or hand-scrubbed floors.

The most progressive factories, mills, office buildings, stores, hotels, hospitals and a hundred other kinds of institutions now maintain *really* CLEAN FLOORS. With the Finnell System of Power Scrubbing, the only *thorough* method known, they now remove *all* the dirt from *any kind of floor*—from the very cracks, crevices and pores.

*Write our Chicago offices for particulars*

**AMERICAN SCRUBBING EQUIPMENT CO.**

*Also manufacturers of Finola Scouring Powder*

**General Offices: 184 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago** **Factories: Hannibal, Mo.**

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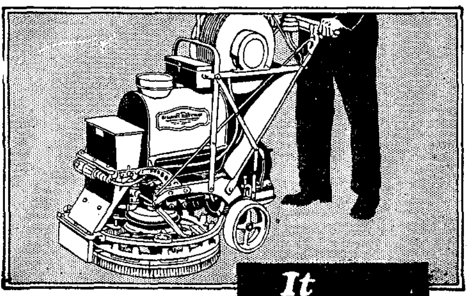
SEATTLE

# FINNELL SYSTEM

## OF POWER SCRUBBING

FINNELL SCRUBBER



**It SCRUBS *Electrically***

*"CLEAN FLOORS Reflect Clean Business"*

## "MR. GLOOM" DEAD AND BURIED IN FLORIDA

"A NOTICEABLE FEATURE at the funeral orgies of our late citizen, J. Fuller Gloom, was the almost total absence of grief at his departure from our midst." So a local scribe begins the obituary of a prominent resident of De Funiak Springs, Florida, whose demise and funeral are said to have attracted more attention than any similar event that ever happened in the vicinity. It was all part of a remarkable demonstration by means of which De Funiak tried to shake off the depression common in nearly all parts of the country about the first of the year. Few towns were without a J. Fuller Gloom, or one of his near relatives, but no other seems to have thought of De Funiak's novel way of getting rid of him. The little Florida town had so much fun over its symbolical festivities that it had to issue a special paper to spread the joyful news. Mr. Gloom, after six days set apart in his honor, during which he and all his disciples had "unrestricted leave to ply their favorite vocation of knocking, calamity-howling, crape-hanging, and dire prophesying—in short, to have a sobfest of unparalleled pomp and splendor, so to speak—" came to a sudden bad end, and was laid to rest. Some 5,000 persons, which is rather more than twice the population of the town as given in the 1920 issue of Ayer's Newspaper Directory, attended the hilarious obsequies.

Mr. Gloom's departure for another world is said to have been enlivened by a particularly violent death. According to the picturesque report in the De Funiak Springs *Joy Special:*

> At 7:41 last night the city was shocked by news of the sudden death of one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, J. Fuller Gloom, in whose honor our people have been celebrating Gloom Days since January 1. It so happened that a representative of *The Joy Special* had been detailed for the last three days to keep a close watch on defunct, who had been acting strangely, and we are therefore enabled to give our readers a complete account of the tragedy from the pen of an eye-witness.
>
> Late yesterday afternoon Gloom was seen to approach several groups of people known to have been warm friends of his in the past. After a few minutes' conversation these former friends, on one pretext or another, hurriedly made off, as if his presence in their midst were unendurable. Suddenly an automobile came in sight and pulled into the alley, whereupon Gloom walked up to the car and came back with something bulging under his coat, which later proved to be a one-gallon glass demijohn labeled "Dr. Kane's Kalamitous Koncoction," and which he carried into the alley behind the post-office and drank at a gulp.
>
> A moment later he emerged, running in high, his nostrils emitting fire and smoke, his joints squeaking and groaning. Dashing into the Brett Hardware Company, on Baldwin Avenue near Seventh Street, he shouted:
>
> "Gimme an antidote, quick!—I'm poisoned!"
>
> The only salesman not busy at the moment was Shivering Wadsworth, who replied that he didn't think they had any antidotes in stock, but would be glad to order one from a jobber if Mr. Gloom would not mind waiting a couple of weeks. Upon hearing this, defunct became infuriated and kicked a case of ammunition that had just been opened, which instantly blew up, a piece of the packing-box striking defunct between the ice-box and the front door, and knocking him back to a week ago last Thursday.
>
> The remains were turned over to Mr. J. R. Beard, funeral director, after the coroner's jury had seen it and brought in the following verdict: "Death due to oxidation of the Gizzardadium, brought on by one gallon of white lightning consumed during an attack of melancholia, the natural result of an old chronic case of ingrowing of the disposition."

Funeral services, according to a two-column article in the same paper, ended with the interment of the deceased "on a vacant lot two blocks north of the County Jail." To quote from *The Joy Special's* moving account of the festivities:

> The casket, heavily laden with beautiful wreaths and garlands of jimson-weed, dog-fennel, and rattlesnake hides, the last tributes of loving friends, was borne on the shoulders of six stalwart pall-bearers. None of them were friends of defunct, but inasmuch as he had no friends at the time of his demise, they volunteered their services as pall-bearers in order to get him planted as soon as possible.
>
> The funeral was held at 9 A.M., in the Chautauqua Auditorium, and it is estimated that not less than 5,000 persons, from various parts of the country, were in attendance. The news that Gloom had died spread like wild-fire last night, and from midnight on the roads leading into De Funiak were thick with spectators.
>
> It is believed that this is the largest funeral ever held in De Funiak Springs. The procession was nearly a mile long, and was led by Marshal John Monroe Laird and Sheriff Thad Bell, acting field-marshals, followed by the De Funiak band drest in shrouds. Next in line was Miss De Funiak, accompanied by the Mayor and followed by other city and county officials. They followed the casket carrying the remains of defunct, then the merchants and business men of the city, the doctors, dentists, lawyers, bakers, butchers, candlestick-makers, barbers, soda-squirts, shinny pedlers, horse-thieves, newspaper men, artists, and others, followed by the bulk of the male and female population of Walton County, *en masse.*
>
> At the grave, Miss De Funiak cast off her shroud and appeared gorgeously arrayed in the garments of joy and optimism.
>
> The question was raised as to whether the town was not a bit hasty in burying a citizen of so long residence as J. Fuller Gloom. The fact of the matter is, that it was desirable for several reasons that the funeral be consummated at once. In the first place, he had been here nosing around for so long that the people were tired of seeing him. Again, to-day was the last of the seven that had been set aside as "Gloom Days," and therefore seemed a fitting time for the burial.

An erudite and exhaustive "Biography of J. Fuller Gloom, Deceased," occupies most of the last page of the De Funiak *Joy Special.* Mr. Gloom's ancestry and general ramifications, we learn, are matters of quite as much interest to the world at large as to the town where his recent obsequies, appropriately concluding with fireworks, were held. According to T. V. Orr, the no doubt veracious biographer—

> The origin and parentage of J. Fuller Gloom are lost in the mist of long-lapsed years. Certainly he was very old. Some contend that his progenitor was born to Adam and Eve immediately after their expulsion from the Garden, and the tribe has been on the job of disseminating gloom ever since. Others say that the family origin was of more recent date. The justly celebrated archeologist and ornithologist Dr. Diggup Rocks, in an exhausting report to the Smithjonesey Institution makes mention of an allegorical frieze discovered in an ancient tomb near Memphis (Egypt, not Tennessee). Dr. Rocks describes this frieze as having for its central figures two huge blackbirds facing each other and weeping copiously, their tears being caught and preserved in tear-vials by a group of attendant slaves, while all about were black-robed semiprostrate figures, each in an attitude denoting the very abandonment of grief. By taking the estimated age of this tomb, adding to it the present age of the ex-Kaiser and his hopeful son, subtracting the unknown quantity represented by an "X" found on the outside of the tomb and dividing the whole by 3.1416, Dr. Rocks arrives at the date of this frieze as approximately January 6, 1985, B.C. Using this scientifically fixt date as a basis, Dr. Rocks deduces that this picture represents the grief of Egypt at the extinction of the dodo, and offers the scholarly deduction that the entire gloom family were direct descendants of the weeping birds in the picture. He adds, by way of interesting comment, that these birds bore a truly remarkable resemblance to the cathartes atratus, vulgarly called buzzards.
>
> Whatever, whenever, and wherever his origin, J. Fuller Gloom has been a well-known figure on our streets since the earliest memory of our oldest inhabitants. His absence will be gladly felt, and none will think of him but with a glittering eye and a firmer tread. His influence for gloom in the community was tremendous. Did a citizen of this community have a stroke of good fortune, J. Fuller Gloom was there to present the dark side of things and curb his too exuberant rejoicing; did a man meet misfortune face to face, J. Fuller Gloom was right on hand with a full palet of colors, all of the most somber hues, to paint the picture ten times worse than it really was.
>
> Where J. Fuller Gloom reached his greatest heights, however, was when some enterprising citizen or citizens essayed some new undertaking for the good of the city or the community. Then, indeed, was he in his element. From morning until night and indeed far into the night sometimes, so long as a single citizen was abroad, J. Fuller Gloom was there also, with masterly arguments to show why the whole undertaking was doomed to dire disaster. If a park was to be beautiful, he wept and sighed profoundly at such a sad and wanton waste of money. If a street were to be opened or improved, he sank into deepest gloom and in a sepulchral voice showed conclusively (to himself at least) why it would ruin everybody concerned. If a new

Barrett Everlastic Roofings
WARE HOUSE

# There are Roofs—and Roofs—

IT would be a sorry roof, indeed, that couldn't withstand the winds and weather of the first three or four years.

But what of the years after that?

All plain-surfaced, so-called "rubber" roofings look very much alike when new. It's hard to tell whether they're really *good*, or practically *good-for-nothing*.

So building owners are forced to rely upon the reputation of the manufacturers.

The Barrett Company's reputation has stood this test for sixty years.

Is it wise to take chances? Isn't it better to look for "Barrett Everlastic" on the label—and be *sure* of a fine-looking moderate-priced roof that will give long years of service with a minimum of upkeep expense?

There's a kind of Everlastic for every type of steep-roofed building. These attractive styles, noted at the right, are fully described in illustrated booklets, which we gladly send free upon request.

## *Your Choice of Four Styles*

***Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing.*** Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

***Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing.*** The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

***Everlastic Multi-Shingles.*** *Four shingles in one.* Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate, red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Fire-resisting. Need no painting.

***Everlastic Single Shingles.*** Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in single shingles; size 8 x 12¾ inches. A finished roof of Everlastic Single Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and costs less per year of service.

**The Barrett Company**

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industry were started, he was alert to see that no possible chance of disaster escaped the notice of its promoters. He was an earnest worker and absolutely indefatigable.

So passed the busy, useless, worrisome, and altogether depressing life of J. Fuller Gloom. He was known to all, loved by none, cherished and encouraged by many. His doleful spirit left its impress upon numerous lives within our gates. Those enterprising, hopeful, forward-moving spirits who were wont to consider him as their greatest obstacle will miss him.

## A MOVIE OF THE MOVIE FAN AT THE MOVIES

NATIONAL PROHIBITION OF CHEWING-GUM would become an immediate fact if the moving-picture editor had his way. Wads of the adhesive stuff stuck around his movie palace by thoughtless masticatory patrons, when the "sweet" is chewed out, cause the cinema man much grief. The victim of a nice, gooey cud of gum nearly always raises a kick to the management and sometimes demands pay for torn or damaged garments. But gum is not the only thing left behind by movie audiences. They leave many other things, thereby furnishing work for the patient janitor and interesting side-lights on human nature for the student of *genus homo.* So far as the gum is concerned, this commodity is, of course, designedly left behind. But most of the articles littering the theater after the movie audience has departed come under the head of lost property, and what to do with them furnishes a pretty problem for any of the big movie houses. For instance, one theater is said to gather up an average of a bushel of gloves a month, which it turns over to the Red Cross Salvage Bureau. It's easy to see how one might drop a glove or two, but why would one leave a $300 fur coat and never call for it? And how can a woman go out hatless and never notice it? Yet women do, for women's hats form a considerable part of the spoils. It is reported that one theater actually had a baby on its hands last year for over eight hours before its mother realized she had forgotten it. Shoppers add largely to the daily salvage, leaving anything from garters to pumpkin pies. One usher found a birthday cake upon which was embossed in pink goo, "Good luck to Mayme." During the war a janitor said to the manager of a certain theater, "Say, if you'll have the boys play the 'Star-Spangled Banner' every hour I'll work for $10 a week less." "Why the superpatriotism, Jim?" asked the old man. "Because every time the bunch stand up they spill enough junk on the floor to buy a battle-ship," replied the observant James. Often during a performance somebody will drop something that rolls, and the owner will begin looking for it on all fours like a bird-dog. An instance is cited of a woman who dropt a quarter and during the entire show, which she had paid 50 cents to see, the lady was on her hands and knees looking for her treasure. What happens in connection with the objects they drop and leave behind is only a small part of the interesting things an observer may learn about moviegoers, however. Time was when only lowbrows were supposed to attend the movies, persons on a higher rung gumshoeing in only semioccasionally in fear and trembling lest they be observed. But to-day everybody frankly attends, high and low alike. We are told that the cinema now purveys amusement in America to more than 12,000,000 patrons daily, and that it is no uncommon thing for one of the big houses to pass 10,000 admissions through the wicket during a single twelve hours. These vast crowds exhibit specimens of humanity from every walk of life, and, naturally, reveal eccentricities of mind and peculiarities of behavior in bewildering variety. Odd as some things observed at these gatherings may be, however, American human nature is nevertheless seen at its best in a crowd, opines Rob Wagner, writing in *The American Magazine* (New York), of what he has seen and heard of movie audiences in many parts of the country. "An American crowd is the most joyous animal extant," he says, "and its patience would make Job seem like a crab." He illustrates:

Take a holiday bunch that's out looking for fun. They go to the picture show, not only expecting, but intending, to be entertained. They will sometimes hiss an unpopular sentiment, and they used to hiss a news-weekly picture of Hindenburg or the Kaiser; but I never heard them hiss a rotten act or film. If they can't applaud they keep still. The only way to find out what they really think is by the attendance. Frenchmen lose their buttons like nut-farmers and make gestures all over the shop if they don't like a show. And I read in the paper that a lot of English workingmen, watching the film life of a politician they didn't care for, took off their boots and threw them at the screen. But people don't do that sort of thing in this country. As crowds go, you've got to hand it to the Americans for good humor and kindly behavior.

One of the most important things for the exhibitor to learn in the movie business, says Mr. Wagner, is what the fans like to see. For this purpose voting contests are held occasionally, giving the moviegoer a chance to express himself. A recent one addrest exclusively to women revealed some fairly standardized tastes and many surprizes. Of course, romance scored most heavily, with only women voting; next came love, and then, in the order named, comedy, cowboy stuff, melodrama, news weeklies, travelogs, vamps, and problem plays. The writer continues:

Most patrons like stories of real life that ring true: not only about their own lives, but the other fellow's. People in the cities love "hick" plays, and the country people eat up the doings in the big city. Pasty-faced ribbon clerks like the robust stuff from Alaska; while the Alaskan, in the absence of women, likes sex dramas and bathing girls. There are some apparent contradictions to this rule. "Westerns" are often liked by people in the rougher districts, but this is not because the "Western" reproduces their own lives. Even the cowboys who wear overalls feel a certain detachment from the life in the "horse operas," as they disrespectfully call the movie interpretation of their profession. But, as a rule, miners and rough workers are simple-minded and, like children, prefer the things that go bang!

There are millions of people in this country who will go to their graves without once seeing a gun fired, except perhaps in a shooting-gallery. Yet the number of plays in which guns are used is perfectly appalling. One would think they were as common in our lives as pocket-knives and powder-puffs. It is because they are not part of our own affairs that they invite our interest.

Children, being imaginative, like the unrealities of life, or, in other words, the realities of their own vivid fancies. That's why they enjoy fantasms and grotesque trick-comedy stuff. Elderly people come in droves to the old classics, or any picture that will arouse memories. They are made particularly happy when the film is accompanied by music of the time. A while ago one theater had a song revival in which the audience joined, as the words were flashed on the screen, and the organ played the old tunes. By Saturday night the place was packed with the middle-aged; and the way they sang "White Wings," "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," and "She May Have Seen Better Days," fairly raised the roof.

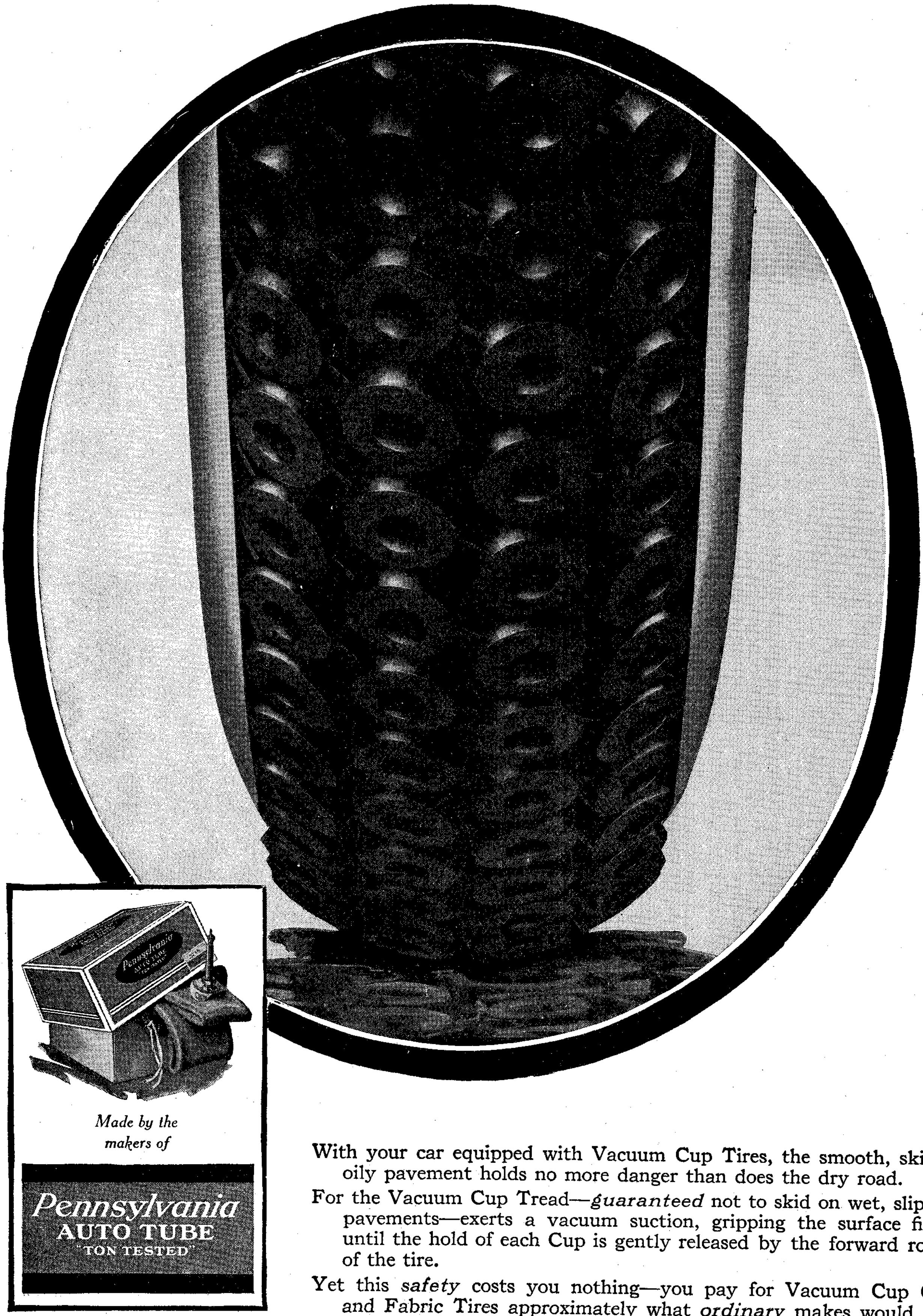
Speaking of tears, the movie houses are the only places where they are shed freely, the semidarkness giving the privacy one needs for such purposes. Men are particularly embarrassed over their tears. One night, at the première of a big feature, the director was sitting beside me in the back of the house and was pretty nervous over the lack of emotion shown by the audience. Finally he stretched out an expansive relief.

"Well, she's going fine now!" he exclaimed. "Hear 'em blowing their noses? That's the men trying to fake a cold to hide their tears."

Knowledge of screen technic seems to give tremendous prestige to the wise boy who knows all about trick photography and how locations are alibied. At least he thinks it does. For instance, the tense moment in the drama arrives when the prince meets the pauper face to face, both parts being played by the same actor. But instead of the fans manifesting any particular interest in the story, they are trying to find the line in the double exposure which made the scene possible; while Willie Smart, the technic hound, explains to everybody within earshot just how they do it.

There are still certain movie people who think it disloyal to the industry to "spoil the illusion" by explaining the mechanics of their art; but the sooner the whole bag of tricks is learned by the fans the better it will be for everybody. Because then these would-be wise guys will stop thinking about trick technic, pay attention to the play itself, and allow their neighbors to do the same.

If there are any illusions that should be kept, they are the personalities of the stars. When a star makes a personal appearance on the stage the reaction on the audience is usually disastrous to the film favorite's prestige. One famous cowboy



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> who had just appeared upon the screen in a most heroic part, finishing with a close-up of his face twenty feet in diameter, suddenly walked out upon the stage in his hair pants and big hat; and as he stood framed in the immensity of the proscenium arch, with his elephantine map still lingering in the memory, he looked about the size of a postage-stamp.
>
> A good many baby dolls have achieved screen fame without the slightest stage experience, and when one of them makes a personal appearance she is likely to act like a scared simp. She usually tells of her embarrassment—which is shared by the fans—and then recites a dinky little verse about the sunshine and flowers. Afterward the fans go right home and tell the family that Catherine Cutie may be all right on the screen, but she is sure one prune on the stage.

Students of human nature at the movie show should begin their observations at the ticket-window. We read:

> Unlike the custom in legitimate houses, girls usually occupy the little glassed ticket-booths. There are several reasons for this: if she is pretty, a girl gives an agreeable initial impression. Also, being a woman, she has more tact in seating her patrons. But principally it is because of her efficiency. Women are supposed to have no head for figures, but experience contradicts that libel. She is much quicker in making change, nimbler in the fingers than men, less liable to irritability when under great strain, and has better sense in handling women, who make up the largest part of the day-time audiences.

## THE ONLY THREE BUCK PRIVATES ON A GOVERNOR'S STAFF

GOVERNORS' STAFFS, like Central-American armies, are supposed to consist solely of officers, but not long ago Governor John M. Parker, of Louisiana, upset the traditions of a century or so by appointing three "buck privates" to his staff. The men so honored, for the first time in the history of the country, are three New Orleans newspaper men: Meigs O. Frost, Don H. Higgins, and Clarke Salmon, all connected with the New Orleans *Item*. It seems it occurred to one of them that the Governor's staff was singularly lacking in background for the glories of the colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors composing it. Who was there to salute these exalted staff members and render them such other homage as is every military officer's inalienable right? Clearly there was nobody, and so, as Buck Private Frost explains in his account of the appointment, he and his two colleagues came forward and offered themselves as a sacrifice on "purely humanitarian" grounds. They were willing, he says, to salute the officer members of the staff until their arms "looked like the arms of a windmill manikin on the front of a racing automobile." The Governor after due deliberation appointed them, and they are now full-fledged staff members. Frost admits that their places are not entirely without distinction. Anybody can throw a rock down almost any street in Louisiana, he tells us, and hit a colonel or lieutenant-colonel or a major three times out of four, but of buck privates on the Governor's staff there are only three in the entire country. In his story the buck private sets out, among other things, the petition to the Governor which brought the appointment. It reads:

*To His Excellency John M. Parker,*
*Governor of Louisiana.*

DEAR GOVERNOR:

In prose and verse, long I've extolled your name,
More times than space lets me rehearse, my words, tho halt and lame,
Have been for JOHN M. PARKER. When that '16 fight began
(Tho doomed to glorious defeat) I was a Parker man.
Thus far I've gone my way serene about the daily task.
Through years (some fat and some quite lean) with never boon to ask,
But now one favor must I seek—a few strokes of your pen
To help me ease the lot of some exalted fellow men.
Next desk to mine, a brother scribe preens daily on his poich.
One you've exhalted recently. Yea, MAJOR Hermann Deutsch.
And in a private office near, COLONEL James Thomson sits,
Surrounded by his brilliant staff of journalistic wits.
Officers they, commissioned by your lawful, signed decree.
But with a serious handicap, unless you grant to me
One lone appointment which I seek, for which my grateful thanks
Will blend with theirs. I want to be a Private in the Ranks.
When they their titles claim abroad, some roughneck may confute 'em
Unless there's some one in the ranks to snappily salute 'em.
Clarke Salmon and Don Higgins, both, likewise seek such a post.
We feel that colonels—majors, too—in such imposing host
Need rankers in the background that their glories forth may shine
The brighter by comparison, and so we three combine
To ask of you this simple boon (without excessive cost).
Gladly we'd hear your answer soon.

Yours truly,
MEIGS O. FROST.

Upon receipt of this *touching appeal* Governor Parker immediately replied as follows:

DEAR FROST:

After reading yours of the 3d instant, and Tom Harris's reply to-day, my doctor tells me I am doing as well as could be expected under such a double poetic (?) infliction. And to prevent further complications, those Buck Private commissions will be duly forwarded.

Cordially yours,
JOHN M. PARKER,
Governor.

It seems that the Tom Harris to whom the Governor referred is his private secretary, who was instructed to reply to Buck Private Frost's appeal in verse. This reply was a part of the "double poetic infliction" mentioned in the Governor's letter, and runs as follows:

DEAR FROST:

The Governor condemns me to answer in verse
Your poetic effusion; and if anything's worse
Than finding the rime for the end of a line,
It's not in my lexicon, old friend of mine.

(You brought this suffering on yourself, Meigs. I disavow responsibility. And I don't care a tinker's blessing how much you writhe.)

You've stood by the Governor, in good days and bad,
And never before claimed a thing that he had.
But now you're consumed by a new-born ambition,
To sport as a Private the Gov'nor's commission.

(Isn't that awful! *But for the consoling knowledge that* you are through with it, I doubt if you would live to read the next—which is worse.)

All right, old dear. If the title will suit,
Be a First-class Private and "snappily salute"
The titled ink-spillers whose towering glory
Inspired your admirably poetized story.

(Be comforted. The end is not very far away. I can't hold out much longer.)

As for Clarke Salmon (isn't Salmon a fish?)
We'll make him High Private, too, if you wish,
But Higgins will ride a kirk in a carriage,
And there he'll be made a Private in marriage.

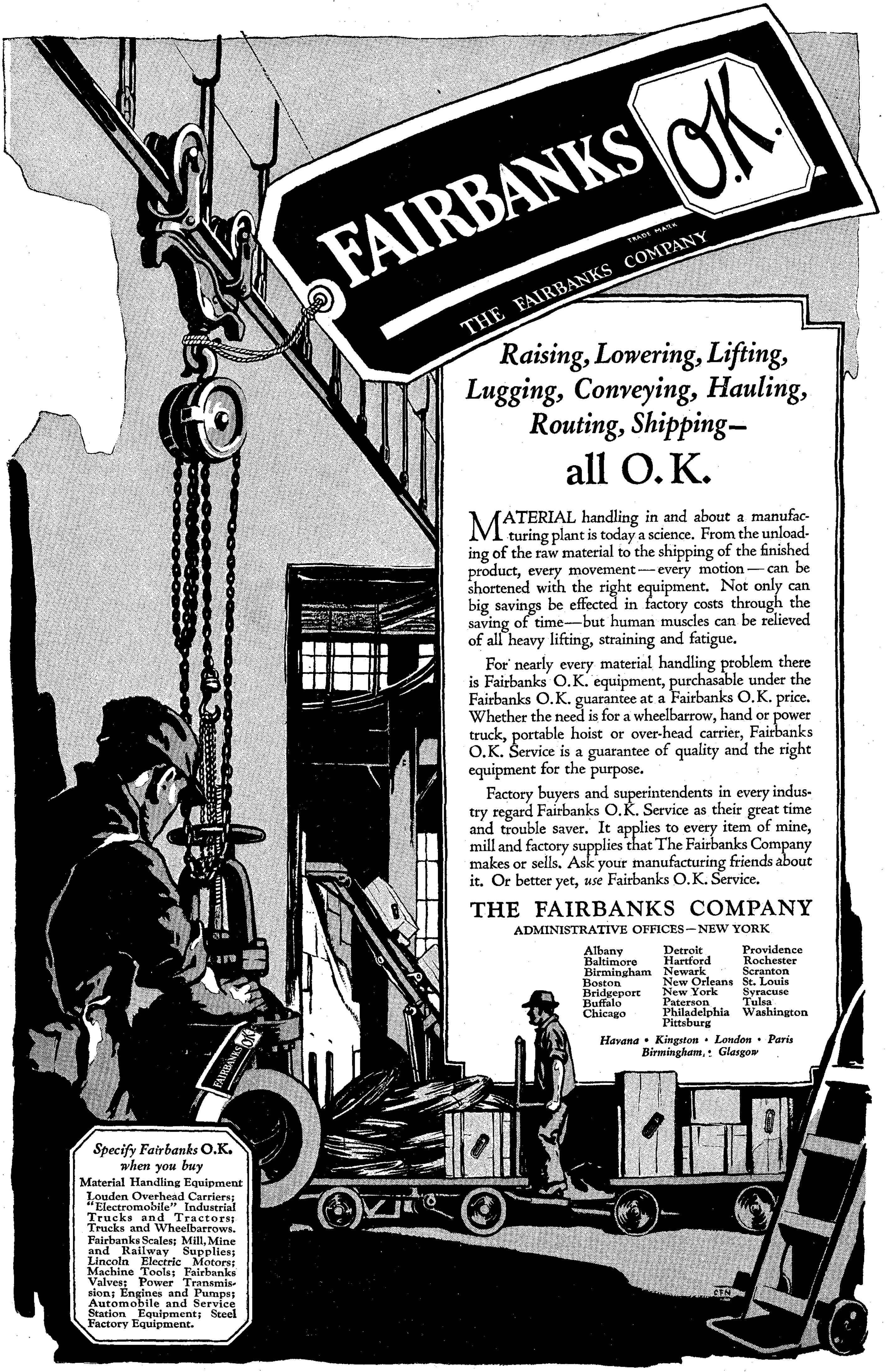
(And now to perorate.)

Your comps. to the Governor are warm and effusive.
So, making you Private he makes you "Exclusive."
The Governor thinks your poem is just splendid.
And so do I. (Thank God this thing's ended.)

THOMAS O. HARRIS,
Secretary to the Governor
and Executive "Pote."

In due time came three imposing parchments from the Governor's office in which with due solemnity the three buck privates were formally appointed:

> State of Louisiana. Executive Department. In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Louisiana, know ye that I have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint, Clarke Salmon—Don H. Higgins—Meigs O. Frost, "Buck Private" on the Governor's Staff. And I do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of said office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments to the same, from and after the date hereof.
>
> In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixt the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana. Witness John M. Parker, Governor of our said State, at the city of Baton Rouge, this Fourth day of January, in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-one and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fifth and of the State of Louisiana the one hundred and ninth. By the Governor.
>
> JOHN M. PARKER.
>
> JAMES J. BAILEY,
> Secretary of State.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

## UNCLE SAM PLANS TO OPEN THE WORLD'S LARGEST STORE

IF legislation proposed by Representative William R. Wood, of Indiana, goes into effect, writes Will P. Kennedy in the Washington *Star*, Washington will soon see the establishment of a central purchasing bureau to buy and distribute all the supplies required in the Federal service. It will be the largest general store in the world. Mr. Wood is chairman of the subcommittee which handles the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, which is the big supply measure for most of the government establishments. He has a bill to create the supply center already drafted, and proposes to have hearings held as soon as possible after the reassembly of Congress. Legislation on this line was recommended by William G. McAdoo, while Secretary of the Treasury, on the advice of the general supply committee, which is composed of representatives from the principal government departments, including the Navy, State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post-office, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor. The magnitude of the proposed government general store can be imagined from the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury negotiated contracts last year through the present general supply committee for a total of more than fifteen million dollars. There are now more than sixty different agencies of the Government in various departments, bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices that are purchasing supplies, often in very small quantities and in the open market. The advantages of the proposed central purchasing bureau are thus set forth:

1. The consolidation of all purchases, so that the Government would be able to buy through its central purchasing agency, at minimum prices, and at the most opportune time, the gross quantity of supplies required for all branches of the service instead of purchasing, as it does now, through departmental purchasing agents, in widely varying quantities.
2. The securing of bids direct from manufacturers, thus saving to the Government the intermediate profits often made a part of the contract prices.
3. The shipment of supplies in car-load lots, eliminating the cost of many individual shipments—frequently by express.
4. A great reduction in the number of orders and vouchers, due to the unification of purchase for all departments, thus doing away with much entangling "red tape."
5. The broadening of competition for government supply contracts by the consolidation of quantities and the asking for bids for delivery of specific quantities at a given time, instead of a large number of individual orders for indefinite quantities distributed through a given period.
6. Having a supply on hand so that any government establishment can get prompt delivery of any article needed, thus avoiding waste of human energy during delays,

eliminating many exigencies and open-market purchase.

7. Getting cash discount for prompt payment for supplies, where now the contractor has to wait from three to eight months for his pay.

8. Standardization of government supplies.

Both the legislative proposal of the inter-departmental general supply committee and the bill drafted by Representative Wood consider the government service in the National Capital, but members of Congress who have been studying the matter say it should be worked out to cover the needs of the Federal offices throughout the entire country. They think that the general feature could be worked out subsequent to the establishment of the budget bureau.

Members of Congress—both Democrats and Republicans—say very positively that legislation of this sort "is badly needed." But while Representative Wood is eager to get his bill through the House at the earliest moment, the Republican leaders seem to think that they would make better headway by waiting until the new Congress, when they expect to have a Congress and executive in closer agreement regarding legislation.

The government coal-yard, which supplies fuel to all the government establishments, is cited as a fine example of economy and efficiency that can be achieved by unifying the Federal purchases.

Representative Wood is convinced that practically to a man the membership of the House will vote for his proposed purchasing reform because "the people back home" have seen the marked advantage of unification of purchases. He said: "This matter has received considerable attention throughout the States. Formerly in every State, I suspect, every independent agency made its own purchases. The insane asylum made its purchases, and the penitentiaries made their purchases, and so did all of the other agencies of the State governments. Many of the States have adopted a general purchasing agency, which purchases for all of its different institutions. It is a well-known fact that this has resulted in a saving of millions of dollars to the States. If that is true of the States I do not see why it would not result correspondingly to the Federal Government."

The intention is to provide a revolving fund, or working capital, amounting to a million dollars, to make the original purchase of supplies, this to be paid back as goods are delivered to the various departments and other establishments. The recommendation of the present interdepartmental general supply committee is that the proposed central supply bureau should have three divisions: (1) of contract, (2) of purchase, and (3) of stores.

Representative Wood's bill includes a provision for a salary of ten thousand dollars for the "director of supply."

Paul F. Myers, chief clerk and superintendent of the Treasury Department, and M. F. Jacques, the present executive officer of the general supply committee, explain that the establishment of a general storehouse of supplies will absorb about seventy supply stores in the various government workshops, most of which carry heavy stocks. Under the present contract plan it takes thirty to sixty days to get deliveries. The departments, bureaus, and independent establishments to avoid these delays buy in advance and keep stocks on hand. "If there were a bureau of supplies where they could get delivery in a day," Mr. Myers said, "there would be no reason for their keeping supplies on hand."

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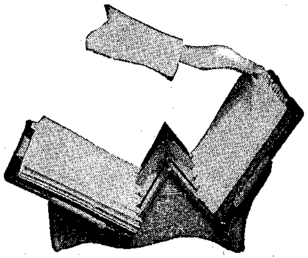

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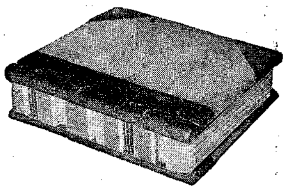

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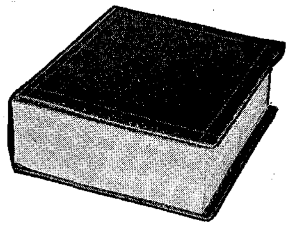

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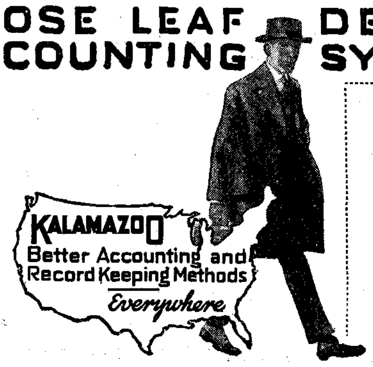

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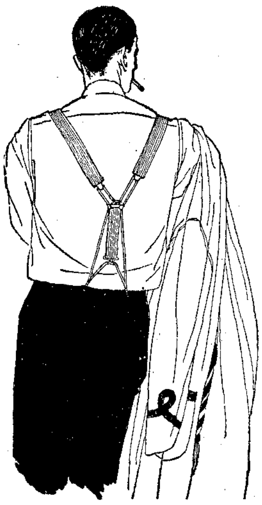

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# REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

## A MINE OF WAR-INFORMATION—AND INDISCRETION

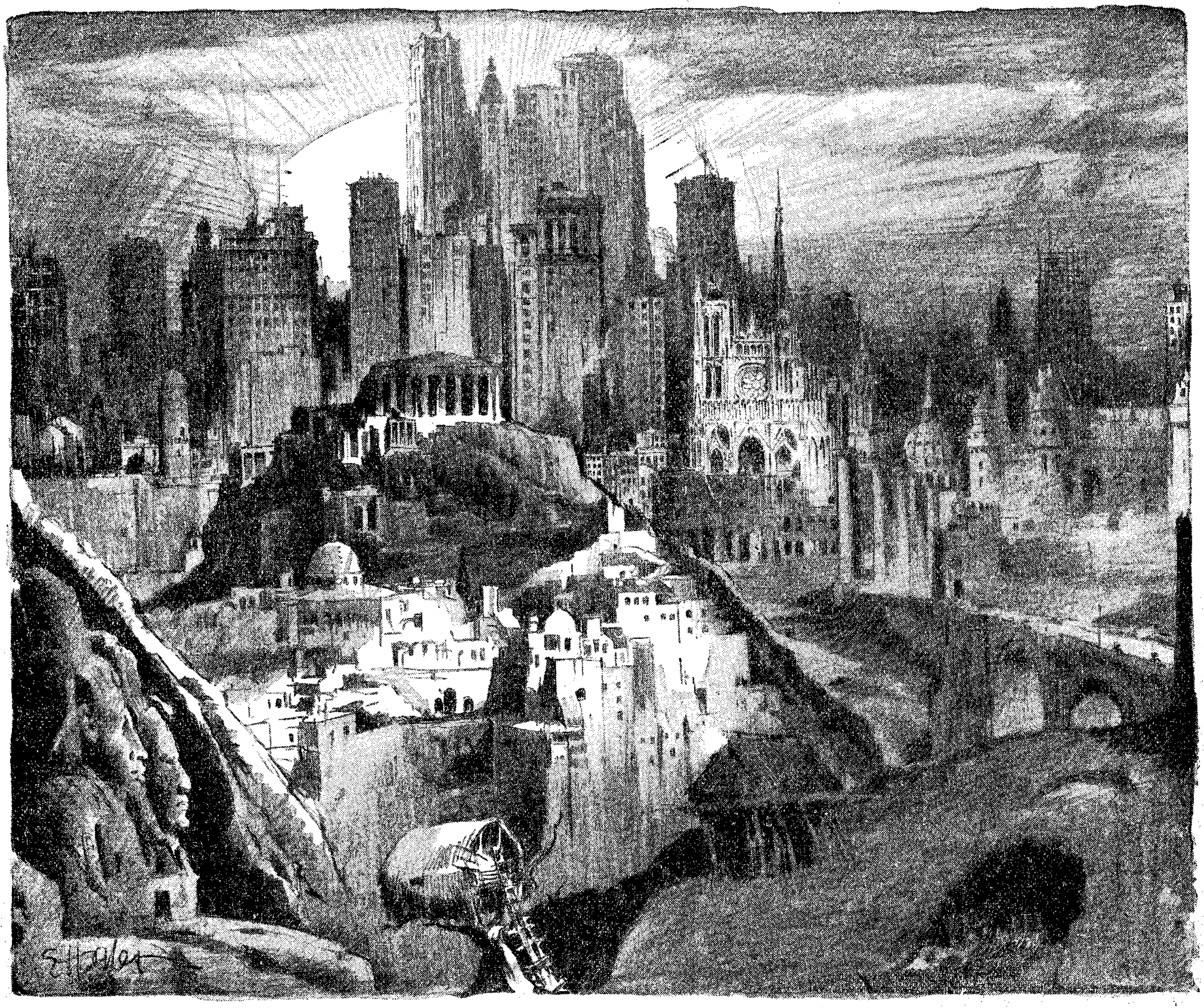
"A CERTAIN amount has been omitted on the recommendation of eminent counsel." So says Colonel Repington in the course of a fifteen-line preface to "The First World-War" (Houghton Mifflin Company), a title that carries a suggestion that is hardly conducive to repose of mind. It is an inference of discretion that piques curiosity and startles like a row of asterisks. In view of what he has printed, how extraordinary must have been the revelations that he deemed wise to leave out! For the so-called "expurgated" book is so astonishing in its blazing indiscretions that when it appeared in the early autumn, England, for a moment, actually forgot its excitement over the unsavory Mrs. Bamberger divorce case. Side by side with a thousand indiscretions are a thousand equally amazing trivialities. The two volumes portray grim war, and perhaps with greater emphasis the reactions of war upon the social life remote from the battle-front. Men and women given to frivolity, to levity, and reckless luxury were figuratively fiddling while Rome burned. They dined sumptuously, they indulged in childish pranks, their days were given to tennis and their nights till the breaking dawn to the bridge-table. They discust horse-races of the past, arguing hotly whether or not the Bard would have won the Derby in Ormonde's year if the jockey had ridden to his orders and been leading at Tattenham Corner. They squabbled ponderously over the question whether a cow's ears were in front or behind its horns. They uttered witticisms that were sometimes good but more often were British. Two hundred miles away the great guns were blazing, and men were dying by thousands, and the fates of the Empire and of civilization were in the balance, as the tattling and the prattling went on. Was it callousness or was it a form of hysteria?

The tone at these dinner-tables was one of levity, but the topics of discussion were often of gravest import. Statesmen and generals spoke unguardedly of national and military measures that were to be taken. Criticism of men and policies was shriveling, and always and everywhere Repington, the product of Eton and Sandhurst, the veteran of the Afghan, Burmese, and South-African campaigns, the military expert of two of the greatest London newspapers (*The Times* and *The Morning Post*), was the "chiel among them taking notes." And, faith, he printed them. They glare out from the pages. They expose the feet of clay, weaknesses of character, uncertainties of temper, vacillations of purpose. The great figures of the war, the statesmen, and the commanders by land and sea are here presented like Louis XIV. in his bedroom at Versailles, shorn of his royal robes and tall *perruque* and his boots with eight-inch heels; no longer the *Grand Monarque*, but a pitiful, shrunken, little old man. This is the side of "The First World War" that to-day naturally commands attention to the exclusion of all other sides. For the moment the indiscretion and the gravity of the social offense obscure the vigor, the interest, and the durable qualities of the narrative. Eventually, there is certain to be recognition of another aspect of the book, which, if it be a mine of indiscretion, is also a mine of illuminating information.

At heart a breaker of images, Repington finds few men to admire. An exception is Marshal Foch, whose force and ability the British soldier and military expert seems to have recognized from the beginning. Even in 1914 Repington considered him to be one of the most distinguished of all the French generals, a good comrade, who understood the British better than most of his colleagues, and having a special gift for the offensive, which suited his fiery temperament. Foch was always learning from events and endeavoring to improve the condition of his troops, and, like Repington, was strongly opposed to the Saloniki expedition. Yet Foch, in the early days of the war, never quite understood the British policy.

"At the close of one day which I had spent with him in 1914, he took me into his *sanctum*, and, having shut the door, said, in a most impressive way, that there was one subject upon which he seriously desired my opinion, for he said that he could not ask any one else, and he knew that I would not misinform him. I wondered what it could be. He took up a map of northern Europe, spread it out, and asked me solemnly how much European territory we should expect at the end of the war. I could not help laughing, and said: 'But, my dear General, not an inch of Continental territory at a gift.' He seemed surprized and incredulous, whereupon I asked him if he knew who founded the British Empire. He mentioned various names, and I said 'No' to all of them. 'Well, then,' he said at last, 'who founded it?' I replied, 'Joan of Arc,' and went on to point out that from the moment we were driven out of France our visions of Continental domination ended, and that we had turned to the sea and gradually created our Oceanic Empire. I told him that I confidently expected to see a statue to Joan in Palace Yard one day, and on it the inscription: 'Founder of the British Empire.'"

In the spring of 1917 Foch was figuratively in temporary exile. That is, he had been unemployed since the previous December. Repington found him at Senlis just after the costly French attack of April, 1917, and they discust the situation, which they agreed should be regarded as serious. Foch was disposed to advocate the continuation of what was called the Somme tactics as opposed to the Verdun school, of which Pétain, Nivelle, and Mangin were the chief exponents. He said the latter people were inclined to criticize the Somme tactics as slow, and proposed to swallow the Germans at a gulp. "We must eat the wing, then the leg, and so on; but if one tried to swallow the whole chicken at a gulp, he would be choked." Liking Nivelle, he did not think him capable of directing operations on a vast scale. He thought the French and British troops were now superb. "I asked Foch if it was true that he had been accused of being on bad terms with the English. He said he had. I told him that I had made inquiries, and that there was no foundation whatsoever for the charge on the English side. He was very pleased, but



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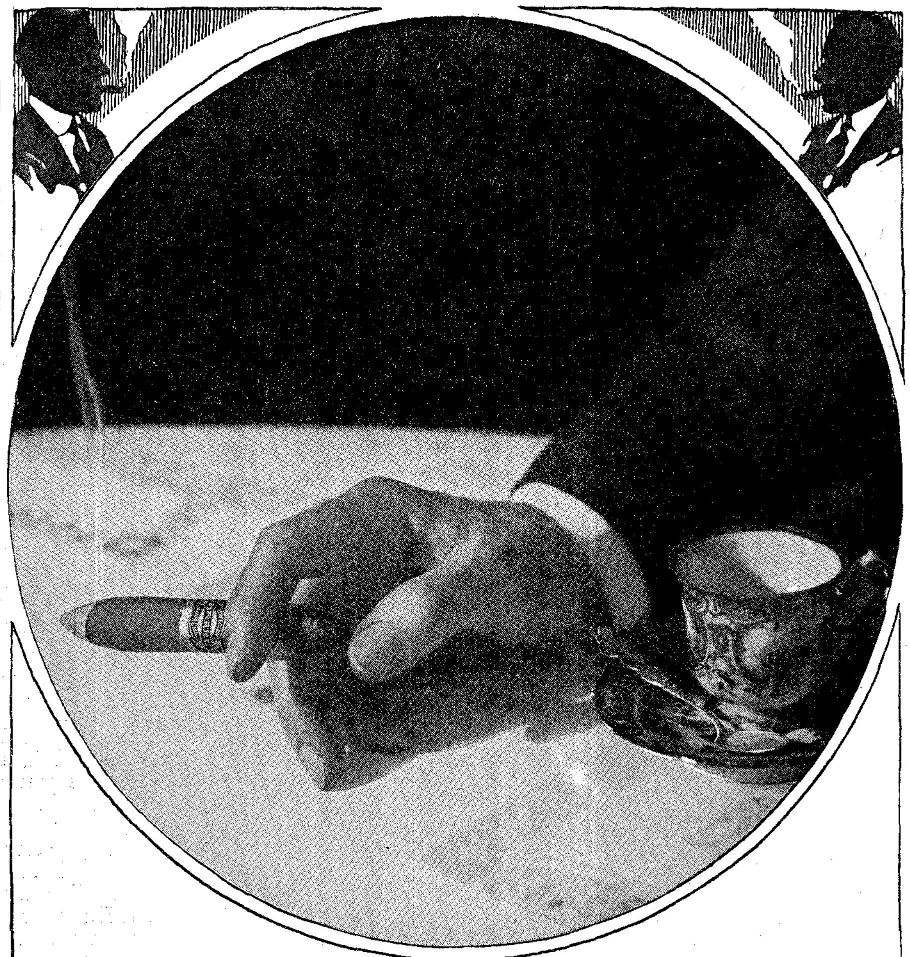

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

said that when people wanted to do a thing they invented reasons for doing it. He evidently retains his old and cordial sympathy for us." Repington, like every one else who came into contact with Foch, was much imprest by his buoyant optimism, his will to conquer, even in the darkest hours. In Marne days Foch had always told Joffre that all was well and would be better next day, even when he had lost some miles of ground. He always sent orders to his corps to attack the next day All his commanders said that their men were done up, but they received orders to attack just the same. "Finally, the 11th Corps commander came personally and said that he was so depleted that he could not hold the line allotted to him, still less attack. But next morning he, also, got his orders to attack, and fortunately the *Boches* ran away at last. It was Foch's idea that his will was superior to that of any one opposing him, and that if he kept on long enough the enemy would go away."

"Everybody in Foch's view is always getting on well. He is an invincible optimist. I have discovered that the chief actors in a war are all and always optimists, and the chief spectators the reverse." So recorded Colonel Repington in his diary for September 3, 1918, at the time when the German retreat was rapidly becoming a *débâcle*. But even Foch's optimism did not guess how nearly at hand was the end. He thought the German armies much demoralized and the German people disillusioned; he recognized that the German resistance was weakening, and was aware that the Germans had no more reserves at their disposal than the French Army alone. But it was to April, 1919, that he looked forward as the time for the maximum effort. Repington exprest the hope that a *Boche* flag of truce, trumpeter, and the orthodox paraphernalia would one day be passed on blindfolded to Foch's headquarters. "I shall give them a kick," said Foch, "and say that I shall consider the matter when they are out of France and Belgium and across the Rhine. But it will only be a promise to *consider* the matter," he added, smiling. Here is Repington's description of the Marshal on the eve of victory:

"Foch talks fast, getting up and walking about, with energetic expressions. When he is in a chaffing mood he speaks in short sentences, with energetic gestures to suit his words. 'Je les attaque. . . . Bon. . . . Je dis, allez à la bataille. Tout le monde va à la bataille. Bon. . . . Je ne les lâche pas, les Boches. Donc, ils ne sont pas lâchés. Bon. Ils ne savent que faire. Moi, je sais. Je n'ai pas de plan. J'attends les événements. Bon. Vient l'événement. Je l'exploite. Ils sont poursuivis, l'épée dans les reins. Bon. Ils cédent. Le champ de bataille s'élargit. Bon. Je continue. Je les pousse. Ils sont attaqués partout. Ça chauffe. Bon. Je continue. On tape partout. Cela continuera pendant six semaines. Je ne ferai pas de bêtises. Mais je les pousse. A la fin ils sont exténués. Bon. On prend prisonniers et canons. Bon. On pursuit avec la baïonnette. Tic! (He makes a lunge at an imaginary *Boche.*) On les tue. Toc! (He pretends to fire at a *Boche.*) Ils sont déséquilibrés. L'Allemagne est désillusionnée. Ils n'ont que la classe de 1920. Bon. Ils sont incorporés le 15 Septembre. C'est tout. 350,000 hommes. C'est peu.

. . . Bon. . . . Ils ne peuvent pas faire plus avant le printemps prochain. Alors je suis prêt avec mes troupes en haleine, mes américains. Les anglais? Dieu sait! C'est le moment de l'effort maximum. Allons-y. Bon!"

"I attack them. . . . Good. . . . I say, on with the fight. Everybody advances to battle. . . . Good. . . . I never let up on the *Boches*, and so they have no rest. . . . Good . . . They don't know what to do. But I know. I have no plan. I await events. Good. . . . The event comes. I exploit it. They are pursued with swords in their back. Good. . . . They give ground. The battle-field grows wider. Good. . . . I keep at it. I drive them. They are attacked on every side. Things get hotter. Good. . . . I continue. The hammering goes on everywhere. That lasts for six weeks. . . . I shall make no mistakes. . . . But I keep at it. . . . In the end they are exhausted. . . . Good. Prisoners and cannon are taken. It becomes a bayonet pursuit. . . . Tic! (He makes a lunge at an imaginary *Boche*.) We kill them! . . . Toc! (He pretends to fire at a *Boche*.) They are crumpled up. Germany has lost her illusions. They have only the 1920 class. . . . Good. . . . They are incorporated September 15. That is all. Three hundred and fifty thousand men. . . . It is very little. . . . They can do nothing more before next spring. . . . Then I am ready with my troops who have caught their breath; with my Americans. . . . The English? God knows! . . . It is the moment for the maximum effort. Go at it! . . . Good."

One of a few hundred of Colonel Repington's criticisms of the conduct of the war was that it lacked an *impresario*. It is his opinion that when the first United States troops arrived they should have been marched through Paris several times like a stage army. It is to his credit as a Briton that he usually reserves his most caustic condemnation for Englishmen. He is polite enough in his comments on the American soldiers and, with qualifications, fairly tolerant of their officers. He even tells, without apparent resentment, of having been taken once for an American himself. It was in October, 1917, when he went to the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force at Chaumont. "Went into a bookseller's shop at Troyes and was taken for a Yankee. 'Are you coming in big numbers, monsieur?' he was asked with obvious anxiety. 'Several million, monsieur,' I replied cheerfully, and never saw a man look happier." It was the visitor this time that gave Colonel Repington his first impression of the American Army. "They are largely ignorant of the practical side of soldiering." "They are taken aback by the immensity of the problem before them, and find themselves in a child's suit among allies completely armed in mail." "The West Point officers are very good; all the departments are filled with keen, intelligent, and zealous men." "At present all is much too amateurish for the army to be trusted in operations, and Pershing's mind is not free enough for the business. Joffre was right in his doubt on this point, and Pershing, in plainly hinting to me that little could be effected until late in the summer of 1918, seemed to me to have a correct perception of his weakness. It would be folly, if not murder, to hurry him into the fighting lines, good tho I think his regular men and officers are individually." Pershing inspired Repington with complete confidence. "He is naturally reserved, but frank, clear-headed, wise,

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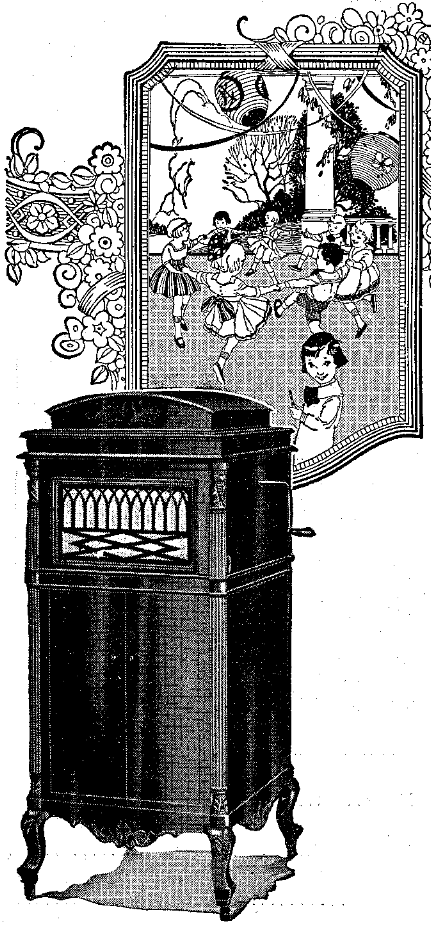

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*Continued*

uncommonly determined, and with an obvious intention of not allowing himself to be rushed into any folly by anybody." Repington's last recorded talk with the American General was in Paris on June 11, 1919. Apropos of the free hand that had been given him during the war by the Administration at Washington, Pershing told him that he had been congratulated by his French and British colleagues on being so far away from home. The American President Repington sums up in Clemenceau's complaint. "He annoys one with his fourteen commandments. The good God had only ten."

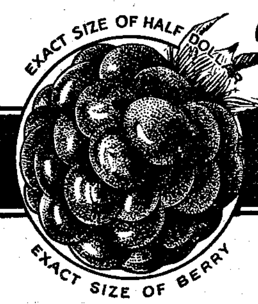
In the course of his indiscretions about what went on behind the scenes in England, Repington makes short and almost savage work of Kitchener of Khartum, who, according to Sir Archibald Murray, said in December, 1914, that the British Army ought to be able to take positions without artillery. Repington tells of a talk with Lord Derby, in November, 1915, during which the latter was "much more critical of Lord K. than I expected," and said that he had prevented K. time after time from making the most horrible mistakes, but at the same time it remained true that Lord K.'s name had more influence and more prestige with the public than anybody else's. The Prime Minister informed Repington that he had been Lord K.'s only friend in the Cabinet, but was now "unable to put up with him." "Arthur Lee told me that if Lord K. wanted to come back (Kitchener was on a visit to the eastern Mediterranean) his colleagues would not have him, and that there were twenty members of the Cabinet against him. The War Office now wears one broad contented smile, and having lost Lord K., there is a deep sigh of relief all round." "Lee thinks that K. knows that he has failed. . . . In any case, if the Cabinet can prevent his return they will do so. The difference in the opinion of Lord K. held by those behind the scenes and by the rest of the public is astonishing." When Kitchener dissented from the General Staff's proposal to attack German East Africa Repington's comment was: "He seems to have written like a cross schoolgirl, and his paper is said to be nearly as feeble a production as his instructions to Sir Ian when the latter started for the Dardanelles." The picture is not merely of an inefficient Kitchener, but also of a mendacious Kitchener. Repington quotes Lord French as saying that when he (Lord French) took office Lord K. told him that there were 1,600,000 men in England, and 1,000,000 fit to fight, and that 1,300,000 recruits were coming in this year. "French made a note of these figures at the time, and showed me the note in his writing. When French got to his own office he told his officers to look up the statistics, which they did, and he showed them to me. They showed that the total number of men drawing rations in England was 1,019,000; the total number of men fit to fight, 540,000. He said that he supposed that Lord K. would deny having given the figures." But when Kitchener went down with the *Hampshire* Repington wrote in his diary: "A great figure gone. He made many mistakes. He was not a good Cabinet man. His methods did not suit a democracy. But there he was, towering above the others in character as in inches, by far the most popular man in the country to the end, and a firm rock which stood out amid the raging tempest."

"The *Boches* claim 45,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns. Our 5th Army has been relieved by the French, and has, I think, been badly broken. It is the worst defeat in the history of the Army." So recorded the Colonel in his diary of March 27, 1918. Yet he goes on to tell that it was a gay party at lunch that day, and that at the table he provoked amusement by his story of Balfour, who, being informed that 1,000 guns had been lost, replied calmly: "Oh, really, what a bore!" A few days later, with the British armies almost backed up against the Channel ports, and the separation from the French imminent, he turns lightly from the crisis to narrate auntily: "Charlie B. to-day said that Hedworth Meux had quite solemnly warned him against taking a female typist, as so many old men had fallen victims to them. The Beresfords now call the lady *The Decree Nisi!* Lady B. stopt in her ar by a policeman the other day for using etrol without authority. He demanded er name. She looked at him furiously nd said: 'My good man, *can't you see* hat I'm an imbecile?' Policeman so taken back that he dropt his pencil and note-ook and told the chauffeur to drive on." The italics are Repington's. His italics re not for the battle-field. He reserves hem for his stories of dinner-parties at laridge's or the Café Royal.

## MAKING OUT GERMANY'S BILL

WITH so many creditors wishing preference, and such a variety of opinions s to the amount that the debtor could be nade to pay, there is little wonder that the eparation section of the Peace Treaty was narked by squabbles that seriously im-eriled the entire structure of world peace. he furnace of human passion was still moldering, but the reaction from the acual strife had reached the point where early every nation was subordinating the ommon good to its own material interests. o illustrate, Premier Hughes, of the Ausralian Commonwealth, insisted that every ustralian who had placed a mortgage on is house to buy a war-bond was as defiitely entitled to reparation as was every renchman whose house had been burned y the Germans; and Lloyd George had ust been reelected to power on a platform f collecting from Germany the costs of he war, "shilling for shilling and ton for on." The American delegation was the nly one to present any definite scheme f reparation. The others all took the round that the war being a wrongful act y Germany, Germany was responsible for ll the loss and damage, direct and indirect, hich resulted therefrom; and one of the llies went so far as to make claim for loss nd damage resulting from the fact that the rmistice was concluded so unexpectedly hat the termination of hostilities involved in financial losses. Naturally, the Amerian program became the basis of discussion. hroughout long debate it was subjected o the criticism of the other delegations, all f which, with the exception of the Belgian elegation, took strong exception.

The American contention, as set forth in The Making of the Reparation and Ecoomic Sections of the Treaty," by Bernard . Baruch (Harper & Brothers), was hat there was not a sheet of unscratched aper at hand on which to write the Treaty, ut that there was already written upon it, ecause of the acceptance of the Fourteen oints, a limitation which stated that only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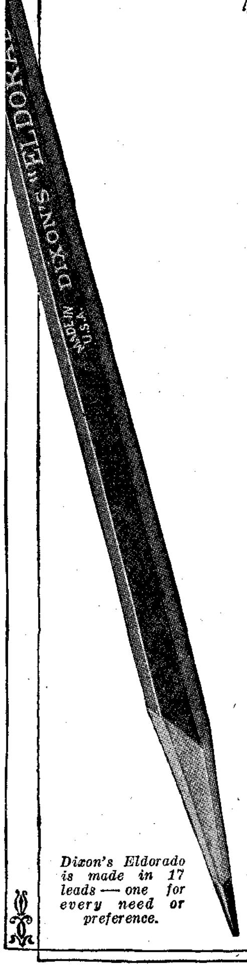

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THE BEST we have ever published. It contains invaluable information concerning both Vegetables and Flowers, also Lawn Grass and Agricultural Seeds.

It is arranged to make selections of the best varieties easy for the amateur; and cultural information written by experts will help you to a successful garden.

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A SEED catalogue unlike any you ever saw. A magazine of home gardening information as well as a complete list with pictures, prices and descriptions of everything a home gardener needs.

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THE most complete collection of correct illustrations of annual flowers in true colors ever published in a seed catalogue.

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INSPIRATIONAL and instructive articles by national authorities on "Gladioli in the Garden," "The Best Home Garden Vegetables," "The Flowers We Love," "Planting the Small Home Grounds."

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

reparation of damage should be collected and not the costs of the war. In accordance with the American idea the payments by Germany would have been apportioned approximately as follows:

| | *Per Cent.* |
|---|---|
| France | 43 |
| British Empire | 19 |
| Belgium | 24 |
| Italy | 6 |
| Serbia | 4 |
| Roumania | 3 |
| Scattering | 1 |

Whereas, under the British scheme of inclusion of war-costs, the proportion would have been substantially:

| | *Per Cent.* |
|---|---|
| France | 24 |
| British Empire | 40 |
| Belgium | 1.7 |
| Italy | 6 |
| Serbia | 1.3 |
| United States | 25 |
| Scattering | 2 |

Despite the obvious advantage that they would have gained from an adoption of the American program, the delegations of France, Serbia, and even Belgium, did not openly support it, chiefly because it seemed to involve a sparing of Germany, against which their public opinion revolted.

Among the Allied experts there was wide divergence as to the amount that Germany could pay. The amounts discust varied from $8,000,000,000 to $120,000,000,000, both extremes, curiously, being of English origin. The amount of damages was estimated by various delegates at from $25,000,000,000 to several times that sum. Despite the urgings of the American delegates for figures, the other delegations showed themselves reluctant to present official estimates of the amount of their damage. The French, for example, took the position that such estimates would be merely guesswork, and that the least conscientious guesser would be the greatest gainer. The refusal of most of the Allies to introduce any evidence of their own on this point or to accept the American estimates was, therefore, one of the compelling reasons leading to the postponement of fixing the amount of the German indemnity to a time when the amount of damage could be more scientifically estimated. A provisional solution was adopted; the experts agreeing that the quickly realizable surplus assets of Germany amounted to about $5,000,000,000, and accepting this figure as a measure of the values that Germany must surrender by May 1, 1921. The value of reparation in kind—ships, coal, reconstruction material, etc.—made prior to this date, is accounted as a credit toward this sum, which is also inclusive of the amounts to be paid by Germany toward the expenses of the armies of occupation.

How much Germany's eventual bill will be is still problematical, tho the Reparation Commission is to determine the matter by May 1, 1921. For the guidance of this Commission certain fundamental principles have been established. The first and perhaps most important of these is that reparation is to be collected with due regard to the economic life of Germany. A second great guiding principle is that the performance of reparation by Germany should be limited to one generation, that is to say, thirty years from May 1, 1921. The essential underlying spirit is summed up in the following sentences from the Allied and Associated note to Germany:

"The vast extent and manifold character of the damage caused to the Allied and Associated Powers in consequence of the war has created a reparation problem of extraordinary magnitude and complexity, only to be solved by a continuing body, limited in personnel and invested with broad powers to deal with the problem in relation to the general economic situation. The Allied and Associated Powers, recognizing this situation, themselves delegate power to a Reparation Commission. This Reparation Commission is, however, instructed by the Treaty itself so to exercise and interpret its power as to insure, in the interest of all, an early and complete discharge by Germany of her reparation obligations. It is also instructed to take into account the true maintenance of the social, economic, and financial structure of a Germany earnestly striving to exercise her full power to repair the loss and damage she has caused."

Euphemistic in wording, but it was an arrangement to which the American delegates consented reluctantly. What Germany *could* pay was in any event less than she *should* pay.

### THE ANGLE OF FIRE

IT was the angle of fire that made it appear certain that Helen had murdered Jim Felderson. It is not the first time a wife has killed her husband, and Helen had been heard to utter threats—threats that if Jim did not divorce her she would kill him.

And Jim, as his brother-in-law said of him, was a peach. But "Helen hadn't really loved Jim even when she married him. Oh, she'd loved him in the same way she'd loved a lot of other men she'd been more or less engaged to at one time or another. She'd married Jim because it was the thing to do that year, to get married, and she realized that Jim loved her more and could give her more than any of the others."

And then Frank Woods came into the circle of Helen's friends. He came to Eastbrook on war-business for the French Government, he wore the *Croix de Guerre* with several palms, and could hold people enthralled with his accounts of his experiences. "He would stand in front of the fire and tell of air-scraps in such a way that, while he never mentioned the hero by name, it was easy to guess that 'hero' and Frank Woods were synonymous."

All the women were wild over him, all the men jealous, and they felt too that there was something of the cad about him; certainly no man made a particular friend of him. And when, on America coming into the war, Woods was called back to France, the men were pleased, they felt a decided relief. But Woods came back while Jim and Helen's younger brother, who tells the story, were still in training-camp, and it was easy to see by this time how he felt about Helen.

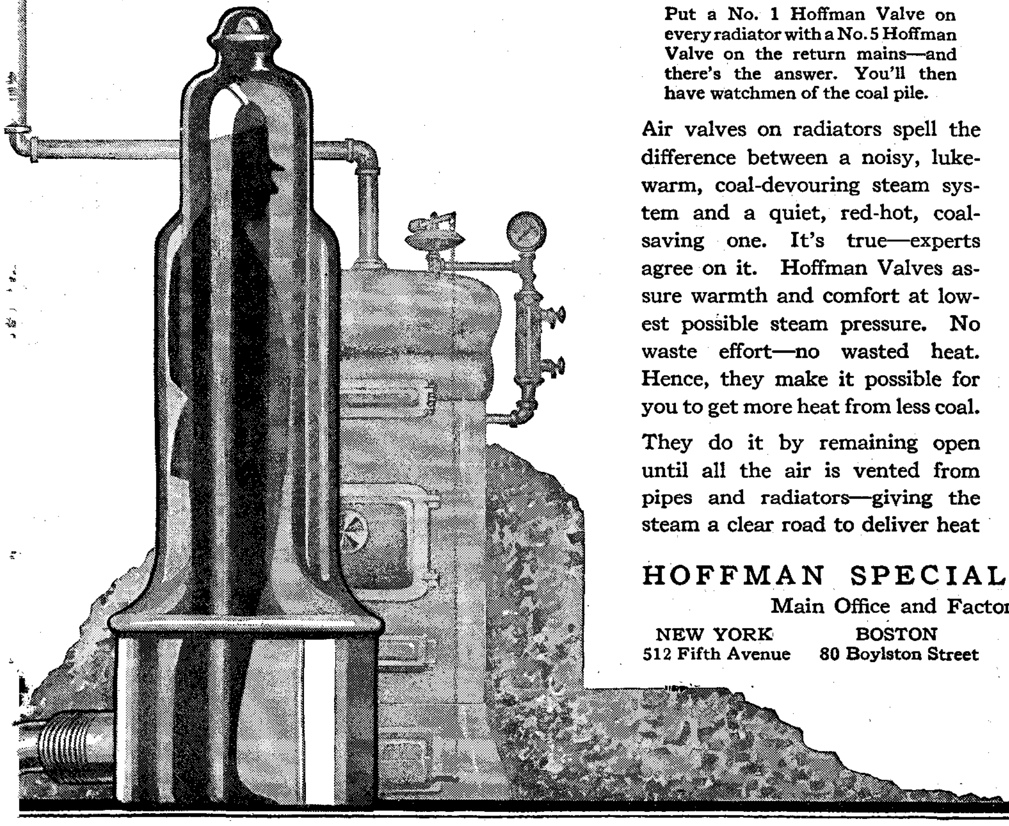
Which explains the letter Jim showed to Helen's brother at the golf club, the letter telling Jim that she was going to run away with Frank, and force him to the divorce he had refused. Bupps is horrified. His sister running away, making a common scandal. And leaving a man like Jim for such a creature as Woods!

But Helen hasn't run away—yet. Instead, she telephones Bupps to bring Jim to the house. When they get there, Frank Woods's car is waiting before the door.

Things move swiftly. There is a terrific interview between Helen, Woods, and Jim, with Bupps doing the chorus. Incidentally he snatches a revolver pulled by Woods when Jim rushes him and knocks him down.

# *This winter!*

## *More heat from less coal is vitally necessary*



*Put this watchman to work*
*—he'll guard your coal pile*
*—the No. 1 Hoffman Valve*

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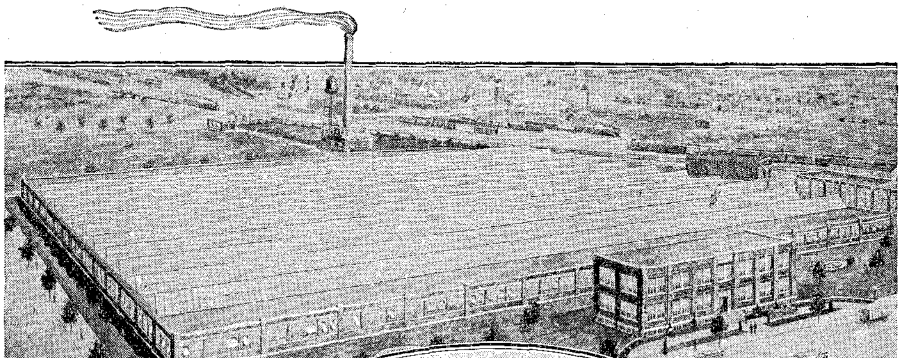
# HOFFMAN VALVES

*more heat from less coal*



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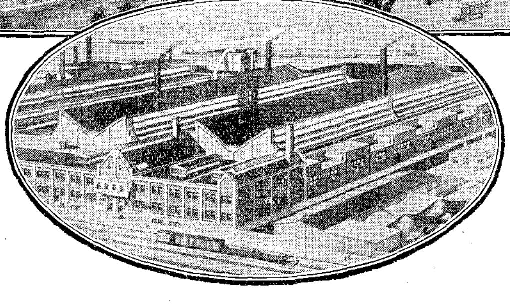

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Where low cost is the main requirement in roofing less important buildings some one of the more than twenty styles of Carey roll roofings will exactly meet the need.

When you ask for a Carey roof you will get more than "A" good roof. You will get "THE CORRECT" roof for YOUR building, for the Carey line provides the right roof for EVERY type of building. Write us about your building and we will send free samples and information in which you will be interested.

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOK
*Continued*

Helen, when her husband asks why came back, has replied that she did want a scandal. "I felt—I hoped that I could show you definitely and finally th I don't love you, that I am devoted Frank, your pride, if nothing else, wo induce you to give me the divorce for wl I asked."

And Jim consents. But he adds that will not do so until he has satisfied him that her love is real, and that the man loves is worthy. He will look up his pas if there is anything in it to hurt her will discover it, and will see that she h of it. She shall not take the irrevoc step blindly.

Jim is a lawyer, and a great one. And the threat he sees Woods flush. He kno surely now that there *is* something.

Helen wants to know where she is to st while Jim investigates Frank's past.

"'You are going to stay here.'

"'Here? But where will you stay?

"'I will stay here with you.'

"Woods came round the divan. 'Lo here, Felderson. . . . She can't stay h with you. . . . Do you think I'll allow to stay here in this house, forced to end your attentions?'

"'Who are you to say what you will won't allow?' Jim roared, his eyes blaz 'You came into my house as my guest a stole my most precious possession. G out before I kill you!'"

And when Woods, white with fury, bi Helen come with him, and she starts to so, Jim catches her by the shoulders, th lifts her bodily and throws her on the div

"'By G—, you stay here!' he cried.'

It was then that Woods rushed him, w knocked down, disarmed, and left, muttering threats. As for Helen, she is quite m with rage, and shrieks that she will k Jim, that she hates him, loathes him. Th startled servants hear the row, and Bupp tries to quiet them. Jim, looking more de than alive, goes to his room, and shuts hi self away. But when he comes down ag he seems to have recovered. And he Bupps that he knows there is someth on Woods, that he will get the informati he wants about him, and then that Hele will come back to him. The two men din together, and Jim begins to talk of oth things. Among others of the pardoning an enemy of his, a "Red" whom he had h sent up for sedition during the war, a Ru sian called Zalnitch. The evening pap have the story, and it appears that nitch, in his speech to the reporters on bei set free, announces that he means to mak those responsible for his imprisonme regret the fact. He intends to get even

Jim laughs at the threats, but says th after all, it would clear the air if Zalr did carry out his funny little threats a kill him. And he adds: "When I think some of the things Helen has said to r during the past month, I almost wish l would."

Jim puts his whole powers to work to find out all he can about Woods, and sure enough he finds that the man is desperately in need of money, that he has been using funds entrusted to him by the French Government, hoping to cover the losses by contracts not yet consummated. Jim gets all the necessary papers, and lets Woods know that he wishes to see him. He tells Bupps that he will insist that Woods leave the place at once, or be exposed—and leave without Helen.

While the two are talking a message comes from Woods asking Jim to meet him at the golf club that evening at eight-thirty and to come alone. Bupps doesn't like it. But Jim laughs. There are plenty of people at the club, even if Woods felt like turning nasty. But he says that he will take Helen with him. He wants her to hear the charges he is going to make, to see what sort of man it is she is in love with. He counts on the shock of it to cure her.

About nine that night young Thompson, Bupps, as every one calls him, is summoned to the phone. There he hears that an accident has occurred to the Felderson car, and that both occupants were pretty badly injured. He reaches the hospital to find that Jim is dead and his sister so badly hurt that there is only one chance in a thousand of her recovering. The accident took place at a certain bridge, a dangerous part of the road leading to the club. Felderson's car had skidded, ditched, and turned over, pinning him under it. He had been instantly killed.

The police are already on the job. They are seeking the car that forced Felderson to turn quickly, as he had. And in time they find this car. It proves to have been driven by a party of "Reds," among whom was Zalnitch. Bupps believes that the act was voluntary and that murder has been done. The car is known to have crossed the bridge about the time Felderson must have reached it. It was dark, but his car was unmistakable because of a distinctive headlight. They had recognized it, and had instantly taken the opportunity to put the threat Zalnitch had uttered into practise.

Yet despite this apparent proof Bupps really believes that it is Woods who killed Jim, not knowing Helen to be in the car. He tries to get a line on how Woods spent the evening. He seems to have been seen round the club all the time, certainly within some fifteen minutes after the death. He could not have been involved.

Then it is discovered that Jim was killed by a bullet through his brain, and not by the car. And that bullet was shot from some one behind and above Jim.

Helen was in the tonneau. She had a pistol with her. The pistol, caliber .32, is found on the scene of the accident. It had been fired.

Did Helen murder Jim? Everything points to it. But Bupps won't believe it. He studies the ground of the tragedy, finds a tree there where the murderer may have hidden. But the angle of fire could not have been from behind, in that case. It must have come from the side.

Helen, still unconscious, can give no help. And the coroner's jury indicts her for the crime.

But Bupps is right. Helen did not fire the shot that killed Jim and almost killed her.

It was Woods who did it; Woods, the aviator, who had shot many a German motorist in the Great War; Woods, in the habit of taking out a plane whenever he chose at the aviation field; Woods, who had sworn to kill Jim. And it is the faithful Bupps who runs him to earth. Literally to earth, for in seeking to make a getaway Wood smashes his plane and himself, escaping the penalty of the law.

Helen is left slowly coming back to normal, but her memory is gone, and it may be long before she recalls all that she has been through. It doesn't matter. We know who killed Jim, and why the angle of fire was so peculiar. ("Caliber .32." By Donald McGibeney. Bobbs Merrill.)

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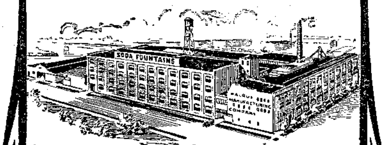

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# INVESTMENTS ◆ AND ◆ FINANCE

## WHAT IS A REASONABLE RENT?

MUCH has been said about what constitutes a reasonable rent. Recent New York State legislation gave the courts certain discretionary powers to fix rents, which makes the question of vital interest to all owners and users of real estate. There ought to be a sane and scientific method in determining what constitutes a reasonable return on real estate, says W. Burke Harmon in a booklet which he has prepared for the American Trust Company of New York for the purpose of working out such a method. In Mr. Harmon's opinion,

> A rental that will yield a reasonable return on the value of a given piece of real estate can only be determined by a consideration of and comparison with the return on other forms of investment of corresponding attractiveness. Capital seeks the field that yields the largest returns commensurate with the risks involved and the amount of care entailed in the management of the investment.
>
> Real estate, on the one hand, and personal property as represented by stocks and bonds, on the other, are constantly competitive for surplus capital. The present superior attractiveness of the personal property investment (stocks and bonds) from the point of view of large earnings, of marketability, and of freedom from managerial care, not only makes large drafts on the surplus supply of capital, but will drain investments already absorbed by real estate, unless the earning from real estate is permitted to adjust itself to accord with economic laws.
>
> The ownership of real estate is directly comparable to the ownership of stock in a corporation. Free and clear real estate is similar to the stock in a corporation without bonded or other indebtedness. Equities in real estate subject to mortgages may be compared to stock in corporations with underlying obligations.
>
> The market price of stock is the public measure of the value of the earnings of the corporation influenced by the character of the assets, type of management, etc. This is ordinarily easily ascertained if not publicly quoted.

Mr. Harmon takes a group of established representative corporations in different lines: The New York Central Railroad Company; the National Biscuit Company; American Tobacco Company; American Telephone and Telegraph; International Harvester; Westinghouse Electric; General Electric; National Lead Company; United Fruit Company; Western Union; Woolworth; American Agricultural Chemical; and Sears Roebuck. He tabulates the value of their common stock, of funded debt, and preferred stock, and net earnings, and percentage of profit on entire capitalization. He then figures in the market value of common stock so as to translate the percentage of earnings to a basis of 100 per cent. or par value. He thus arrives at the actual percentage of profit made on each $100 invested in securities. In the case of the New York Central, for instance, it is 8.6 per cent.; in the case of the International Harvester it is 7.5; General Electric makes 13.5; Sears Roebuck, 13.1, etc. The average earnings of these thirteen representative corporations is 11.8.

In the case of real estate, the same result can be obtained by eliminating the mortgage indebtedness and capitalizing the mortgage in with the equity. Mr. Harmon repeats that "in order to attract capital to real-estate investments, a return must be permitted equal to that which the same amount of capital would earn in other forms of security. Any attempt to force real estate to take a lower return than is received on corporate securities of like character will be destructive and disastrous in the long run." His figures show that it is necessary, on the average, for a well-managed commercial corporation "to earn 11.8 per cent., not on its common stock, but on its entire capital in order to maintain the value of its common stock at par." Applying this argument to real estate:

> A reasonable return would be represented by a net income of 11.8 per cent. on the total value of a given piece of property after deducting all carrying charges, including taxes and a moderate allowance for depreciation or obsolescence. A "reasonable return" on an equity in real estate should be higher, increasing somewhat as the equity or margin of safety decreases. Given a sound basis for computing a reasonable return on a free and clear real estate, one may closely approximate what would be a fair return on an equity.
>
> The conclusions reached in this study can be thus stated:
>
> Major Premise—Equity in real estate is essentially the same as common stock in a corporation.
>
> Minor Premise—A corporation must earn 11.8 per cent. on its entire capital before its common stock will be salable at par under current money market conditions.
>
> Conclusion—Therefore, a reasonable rent should yield 11.8 per cent. net income on fair valuation of real estate.

---

THE HIGH-HORSE RIDER THAT HALTS TRADE—One of the obstacles to a revival of business prosperity is aptly and picturesquely described by Wallace D. Simmons, president of the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis. Speaking of a difficulty which has been recognized by many business and financial authorities, Mr. Simmons said at a recent hardware convention in Kansas City, as reported in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

> One trouble is that too many of us are like little Johnny on his hobby-horse.
>
> Two small boys, brothers, received as a Christmas present given to them jointly a

# It is Not the Motor Alone that Makes the Chalmers a Great Car

Chalmers builds its own motor, of course. There is no other way to be sure of Chalmers quality.

So it is a good motor. It is even an extraordinary motor. On it focuses, most often, an owner's ardor and admiration.

But it is not the motor alone that makes Chalmers the wonderful car it is.

Around it Chalmers engineers have built a structure that is notable for fundamental soundness.

## Months and Months Without Overhauling

Without doubt, the thing that gives Chalmers users their greatest satisfaction, is the smallness and the infrequency of repair bills.

Their cars run months beyond the usual time, without extensive overhauling. They largely escape tedious and expensive adjustments.

Much of this, naturally, is due to the excellence of general mechanical design. Much, again, to the principle of the Chalmers motor.

## How Pre-Heated Fuel Improves Performance

Pre-heating the fuel, as Chalmers does, means complete combustion in the cylinders.

In other words, more miles and more power from less gasoline. That makes the Chalmers noted for fuel economy.

That, also, gives it a smoothness of running—a lightning response to the throttle—that is pure delight.

With such a motor, a man is prone to take the other splendid Chalmers qualities for granted.

## Comfort of Riding and Driving is Prized

He may speak but little of its comfort—but he prizes highly its fine riding qualities.

He may not often refer to the ease and certainty with which he drives. But he knows this is one of the reasons why he likes his Chalmers.

A motor that starts so easily and so surely is bound to be a topic of talk. Its quick "warming up" is likewise certain of comment.

But Chalmers engineers are not content to concentrate entirely on the motor.

Their thought was to design and build a motor that would be noteworthy for its fine operation, for its economy, and for its long periods of high efficiency.

Further, to build a chassis of surpassing excellence to receive it.

## Post Yourself on the Chalmers

There is no doubt in our minds that the Chalmers is a wonderful car.

There is no doubt in the minds of Chalmers owners.

It may be that you are not fully informed regarding today's Chalmers.

If that is so, we would like to suggest that you check Chalmers performance and upkeep records. They are likely to prove an enlightenment to you.

**Chalmers Motor Car Company**
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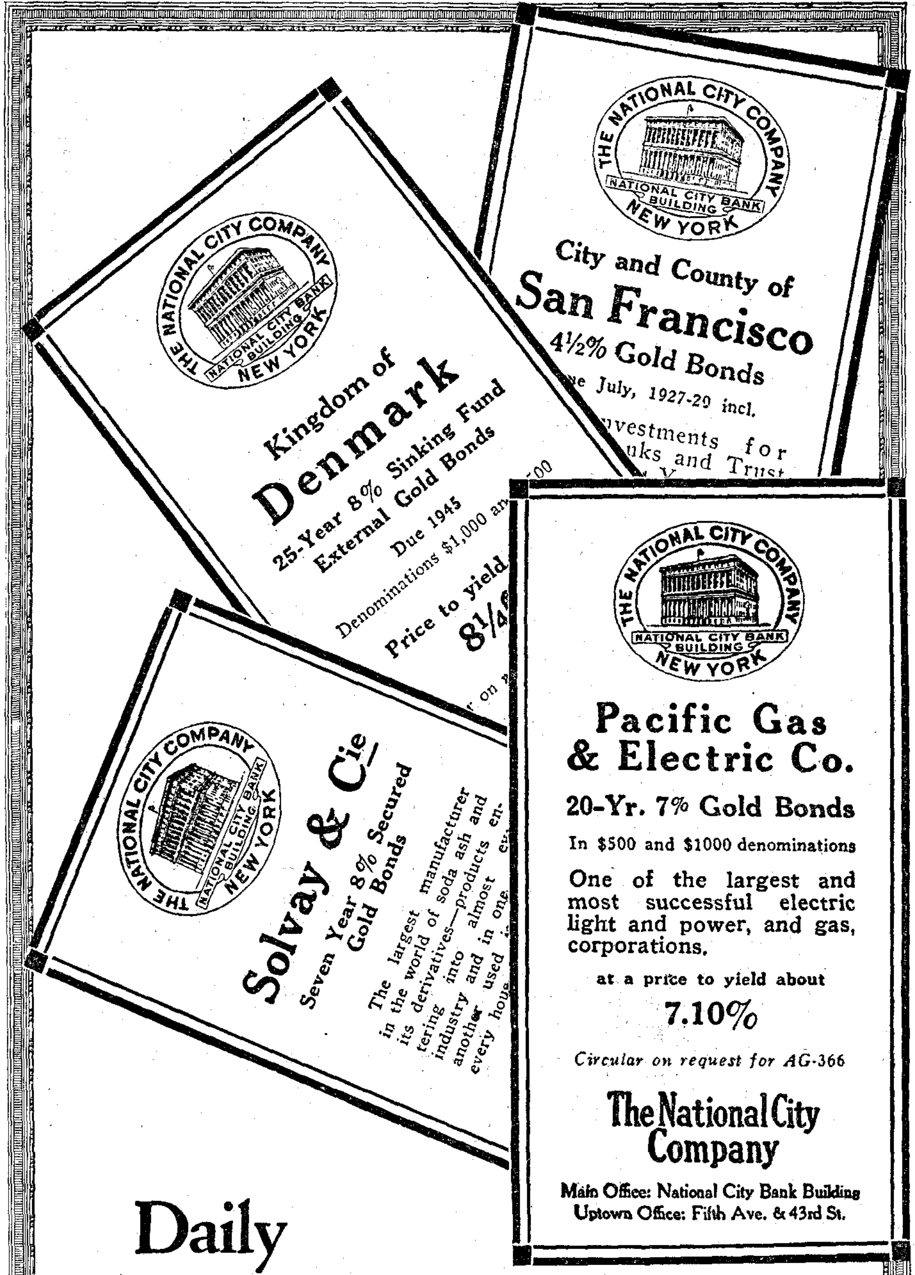
# CHALMERS



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Price to yield
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THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
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NEW YORK

## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

fine, large rocking-horse, the saddle of which accommodated but one. While the novelty of the toy lasted both wanted to ride all the time, and there was quite a constant dispute as to which should do so The mother settled the matter by putting them both on together, one behind the other, and they rocked along in apparent peace and harmony while she stayed by and watched them. As soon, however, as she went about her household duties, after warning them that there should be no more arguments, Johnny, who was in the saddle while Willie sat behind with his arms around Johnny's neck, was heard to remark to Willie in what was intended to be a persuasive and convincing tone, "Willie, it seems to me that if one of us should get off I could ride better."

There are too many Johnnys to-day suggesting that everybody else should get down to earth while they are permitted to ride on undisturbed upon a high horse

## ACCOUNTING FOR THE SLUMP IN STOCKS

BANKERS, brokers, manufacturers, statisticians, and financial students all seem to agree that most stocks are selling on the exchanges far below their intrinsic values, so *The Wall Street Journal* tells us. At any rate, all authorities do certainly agree that stocks are at a very low level. Some common stocks, we are told, are selling at 50 to 100 points below record high levels. "Good stocks have been going down to the bad," says *The Wall Street Journal*, which characterizes the slump on the market as "a slow panic and a rich man's panic." We are reminded that—

> Stocks started to decline in November, 1919, and on top of this decline comes the sharp break of the last several weeks. The fortunes of many multimillionaires have shrunk 50 per cent. In some cases the shrinkage has been even greater. Hundreds of individuals who made fortunes running from a quarter of a million to a million dollars over the last five or six years are back to where they started, and the market continued to go down. The very rich have been buying securities in order to establish lower averages but without stemming the drift downward.
>
> The fall in securities has been free from failures. A few small concerns have gone to the wall, but the important industrial companies are in a stronger position from the standpoint of cash assets than at any time in history.

The downward movement has been general, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, which proceeds to list as follows some of the chief reasons for this general decline:

> 1. High rates and a scarcity of funds for legitimate business purposes. Disinclination of farmers to liquidate produce.
> 2. Government extravagance and crude methods employed to reduce the high cost of living.
> 3. Flotation of companies at inflated

uations, particularly petroleum com-
ıies without established merit.

4. Too many securities for the public to ›perly digest. As an example, over ır hundred issues were recently traded in the New York Stock Exchange in a gle five-hour session. Close to one-rd of the issues were stocks listed over : last year or two. In three years there s been an increase in total of public and vate bonds and stocks listed on the ›w York Stock Exchange of something e $30,000,000,000, or at the rate of 00 per capita. Add new stocks not ›ed, and the total will reach a much ger figure.

5. Strained financial conditions abroad d low rates of exchange. Failure to fix ›rman indemnity.

6. Sales of stocks to pay Federal income . and registering of losses against the 20 tax.

7. Billions in new financing, including tation of hundreds of millions of dollars foreign securities in this market.

8. Inflated inventories by certain ınches of industry that looked for a ›longed period of prosperity. Slow lections.

9. The climax has been a general de-ɜssion in business which has closed mills d factories and thrown hundreds of ɔusands out of work. Frozen credit in ıeral.

10. Political and class disturbances road and the collapse of the financial uctures of certain countries, notably ıba and some South-American republics.

## HOW TO STABILIZE THE PRICE RECESSION

F prices are to go down—and apparently they are—it is best that they should go wn in an orderly fashion. Business men, nkers, the Government, and the general blic can all help in bringing this about, ıd Vice-President Edmund D. Fisher, of e Bank of Detroit, in a recent speech ıich has been reprinted by *The Michigan anufacturer and Financial Record* (De-›it). Mr. Fisher summed up as follows e chief conclusions which have been ıched by authoritative writers and speak-s on the subject of "what is necessary to ing about the orderly decline in prices":

1. That bank credit for legitimate busi-ss be not unduly restricted.
2. That the public writings and speeches influential men be directed toward the building of business morale by spread-g the gospel of confidence in our own onomic strength, which must be sup-rted, however, by normal production.
3. That the maintenance of a fair vol-ıe of export trade will tend to stabilize ices, and, through the helpfulness it will ve to the upbuilding of stricken nations, ll react favorably on the United States.
4. That as much stress as possible be d on the argument that a small profit a normal production is better than a ge profit on a curtailed output.
5. That manufacturers and merchants a strong financial position should place ısonable orders to encourage trade dur-g depress periods.
6. That a consistent advertising policy necessary to stimulate the buying public.
7. That at the present time a revision our tax laws is necessary to normalize ısiness and investment relations.

ENJOY LIFE

For those who are in a position to travel there is no advantage in arguing with a bitter-tongued March wind. The warm beaches of Florida and southern California offer far more inviting companionship. As in seasons past, already a great number of travelers are now departing with their wallets of

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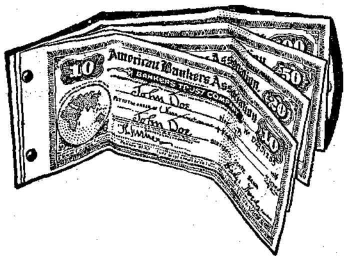

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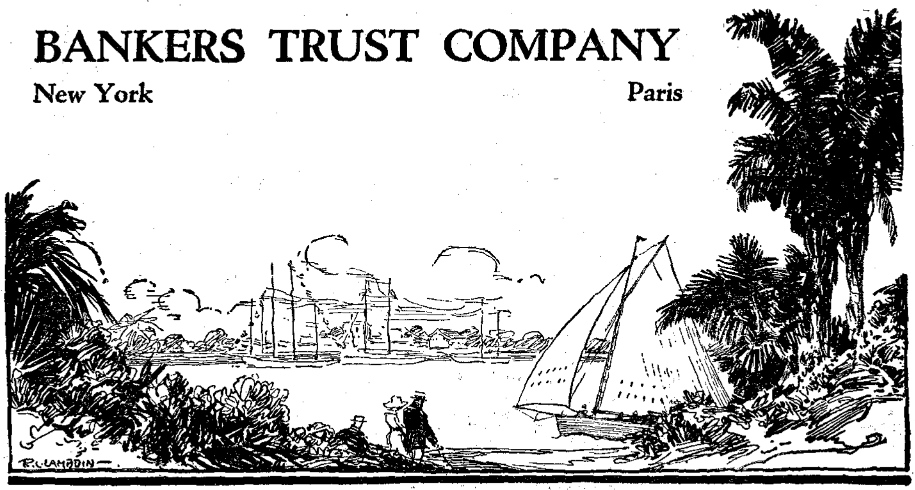

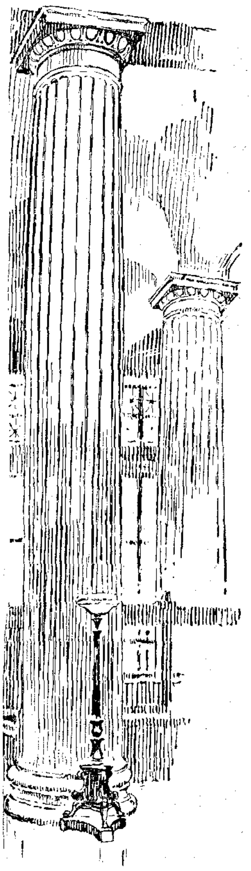

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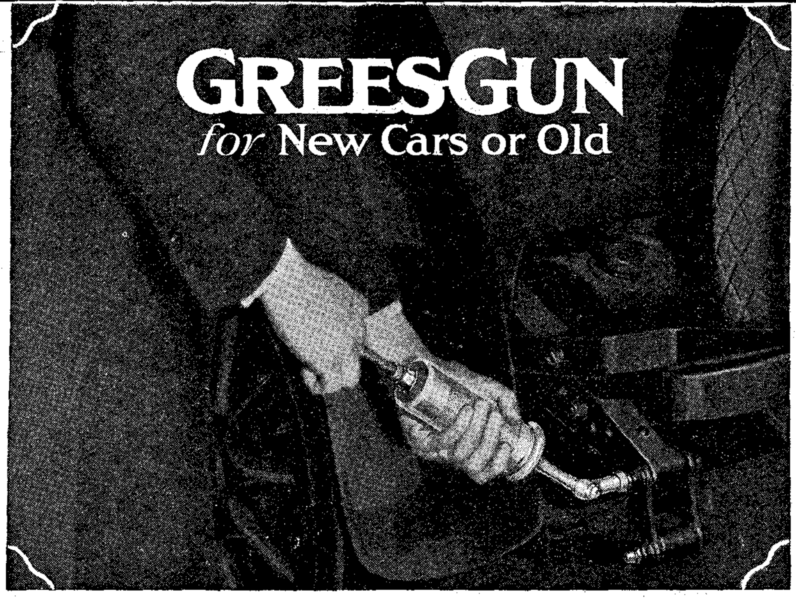

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

### AFTER TWO WARS

"HOW many of us know when are well off?" asks *The Impleme and Tractor Trade Journal* (Kansas Cit And to give its readers a little knowled on this very point, it quotes a comparis between our situation to-day and that i mediately following the Civil War. A open mind, says the Kansas City edit "can not fail to conclude that in the fun mentals the country and its people are vastly better condition now and face su prospects for sound prosperity in t future than was the case fifty-three ye ago." Here are the comparisons, as t editor takes them from a house organ the National Cash Register Company:

UNITED STATES AFTER CIVIL WAR
1861–1865

1. Debtor nation.
2. United States borrowed heavily fr Europe.
3. Paper currency at a discount—not o gold basis—gold at a large premium.
4. European currency at a premium—do at a discount the world over.
5. United States credit was exhausted—loo to Europe for aid. Hundreds of thousands the best men on both sides killed or impai by disease.
6. Country was small in population and larg undeveloped.
7. Industries in their infancy.
8. Inadequate banking system.
9. Foreign trade small—imports excee exports.
10. War left large part of country devasta and balance impoverished.
11. Commercial and industrial developm dependent on European capital.
12. Decline of merchant marine.
13. High prices and high wages prevailed this country only.
14. Large immigration set in.
15. Public debt small as compared with to-d
16. Government expenses quickly reduced a inflation stopt.
17. Period of great railroad building started
18. Period of labor-saving inventions set in.
19. Lack of transportation.
20. Took ten years for rates on commer paper to decline from 8 per cent. to 5 per cent
21. Took fifteen years for prices to decl 50 per cent.
22. No quantity production. Manufactur used hand methods.
23. Booze. Cost the people millions of doll each year.
24. No suffrage for women.

UNITED STATES AFTER WORLD WAR
1914–1918

1. Creditor nation.
2. Europe owes United States 10 billions government loans and 3 to 4 billions more private loans.
3. United States has one-third of the worl gold.
4. European currency at a discount. Dol at a premium the world over.
5. Europe's credit is exhausted. All looking to United States for aid. Millions of best men on both sides killed or impaired disease.
6. Country is powerful and natural resour developed.
7. Industries developed and on a firm basis
8. Good banking system.
9. Foreign trade large. Exports exceed i ports by 3 billions in 1919.
10. War was world-wide. No part of Uni States destroyed.
11. Commercial and industrial developm of Europe and United States dependent on Uni States capital.
12. Large merchant marine developed.
13. High prices and wages prevail all over world.
14. Prospects of large immigration.
15. Public debt 25 billions.
16. Government expenses must be reduc Deflation is under way.
17. Reconstruction needs of the railroads enormous.
18. More labor-saving devices are necessary
19. Huge transportation systems. Good m agement needed.
20. Interest rate on commercial paper 8 per cent.
21. Wholesale prices are on the downw trend.
22. Modern methods in manufacturing—qu tity production.
23. Prohibition. Saves millions of dollars.
24. Woman suffrage. Better government.

## CURRENT EVENTS

### FOREIGN

February 8.—The German Government accepts the Allied invitation to send representatives to a conference in London, March 1, to discuss the reparations account of the Entente Premiers.

Reports published in London say that Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, is returning to Washington, armed with full power to press proposals for a world conference on disarmament.

The South-African party, headed by General Smuts, and opposing secession from the British Empire, was victorious in the recent elections in the Union of South Africa, according to advices from Cape Town.

Seventy thousand Greek troops are being organized for a great offensive in Asia Minor, according to advices from Rome.

February 9.—By a vote of 395 to 83, the French Chamber of Deputies expresses its confidence in the Briand Government, by ratifying the Paris reparations agreement.

February 10.—The Japanese House of Representatives, by a vote of 38 to 285, rejects a proposal to curtail naval armaments, says a Tokyo dispatch.

Strong opposition is reported in Bavaria against resisting the disarmament demands of the Allies. The Bavarian Premier von Kahr, who favors resistance, is having considerable difficulty in maintaining his stand.

The Russian Soviet Government notifies Lithuania that it will be considered a definite act of hostility if the League of Nations army is allowed to occupy the Vilna district, pending the plebiscite.

Premier Lloyd George issues a statement in reply to the threat of a strike by railmen in which he says that "no threat of a national strike could be permitted to influence the action of the Government in the administration of the law."

February 11.—Berlin reports that the Minister of Finance of Germany has decided the utmost Germany can pay in reparations is $36,000,000,000, in thirty years.

Commander John Cope, leading a British expedition, is reported to have set out from Falkland Islands, December 20, in an attempt to reach the south pole by airplane.

Goods to the value of more than £1,000,000 sterling were brought into and carried out of the British Isles by the air service in 1920, says a London report.

Entente officials are reported to have sent a note to the Austrian Government protesting against movements for the fusion of Austria and Germany. Reprisals are threatened if such movements are carried on, it is said.

February 12.—It is reported from Athens that the Government has decided to proclaim martial law throughout Thrace, owing to the general unrest of the population of that province, which was ceded to Greece by Bulgaria under the Treaty of Neuilly.

The Grosse Deutsche party of Austria formally demands of the Government a law providing for a referendum on fusion between Austria and Germany.

The Portuguese Cabinet resigns owing to protests over the shortage of oil caused by government restrictions.

February 15.—Sinn-Feiners attack a railway-train from ambush near Cork. Eight persons are killed and seven seriously injured.

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No pads
Wider
Bind

*There's no fixed angle*

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CHICKEN
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30 Min.
POTATOES
10 Min.
4 Hrs.
HAM
50 Min.
3 Hrs.
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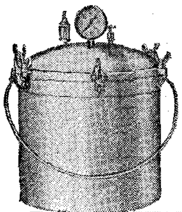

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## CURRENT EVENTS
*Continued*

A semiofficial London cable says the next Governor-General of Canada will be selected by the Canadian people themselves. The Canadian Government, it is said, is about to forward to London the names of several men suitable to the people of the Dominion.

Revolution breaks out in the Indian state of Tomk, says a London dispatch. State troops are actively engaged and people are reported to be fleeing from the district.

### CONGRESS

February 8.—The Army appropriation bill, carrying approximately $329,000,000 and providing for a force of only 150,000 for 1922, is passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

February 9.—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee reports adversely on the Borah resolution proposing a six months' suspension of capital-ship construction, and favors a navy for America under present conditions "at least equal to that of any other Power."

The election of Warren G. Harding as President and of Calvin Coolidge as Vice-President of the United States is formally declared at a joint session of the Senate and House.

Secretary Baker informs Congress that France has the greatest standing army in the world, with a regular force of 732,000 and 1,560,000 enrolled in the reserves. Italy's regular force numbers 350,000 and its reserves 4,627,000, which makes Italy the leading military Power in the world. The Secretary's figures show that Japan's military forces comprise 1,918,000 men, of whom 278,000 are regulars.

February 10.—The Senate Appropriations Committee, at the instance of the National Anti-Saloon League, increases the annual legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill by $400,000 to to be used for prohibition enforcement.

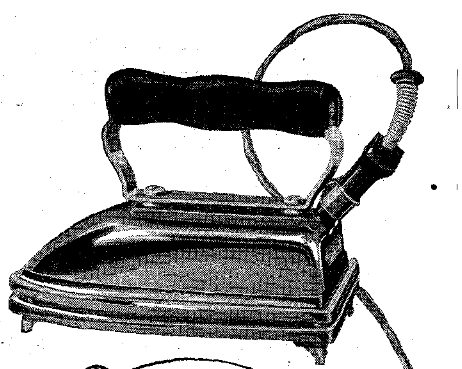
The Senate Immigration Committee reports favorably the Dillingham Immigration Bill as an emergency measure to take the place of the Johnson Bill, expressing the opinion that no emergency exists to warrant a general prohibition of immigration. The Dillingham Bill provides, among other things, that the number of aliens of any nationality to be admitted to this country in any fiscal year shall be limited to 5 per cent. of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States, as shown by the census of 1910.

February 11.—The Senate adopts the appropriation bill rider authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase $100,000,000 of Federal farm loan bonds to provide credits for farmers, pending a decision by the Supreme Court in the litigation testing the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Law.

The Senate adopts an amendment to the legislative bill providing for an increase in the salaries of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House from $12,000 a year to $15,000 a year.

The House strikes out from the first deficiency bill an item of $800,000 to defray the expenses of the free air-mail routes now in operation. It is expected that this will limit the air-mail service to only one route. The expense and number of deaths is the excuse given for the discontinuance of the present system.

February 12.—Congress will be asked to authorize the Shipping Board to employ vessels to carry to China grain donated by American farmers for famine relief.



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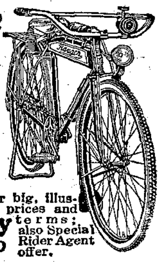

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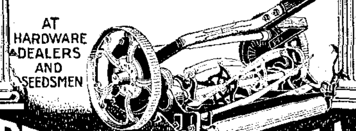
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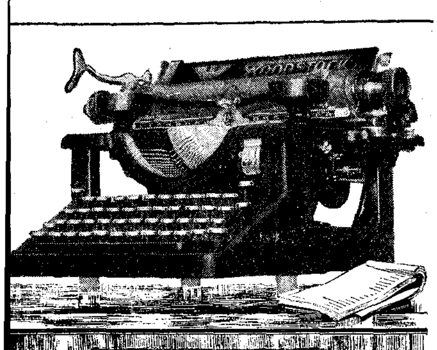

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The House accepts the provision for reducing the enlisted strength of the Navy from 143,000 to 100,000 after July 1.

February 14.—Impeachment of Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of Chicago, is asked in the House by Representative Welty, of Ohio. The jurist is charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors" in connection with the acceptance of his $42,500 post as supreme arbiter of baseball.

February 15.—By a vote of 211 to 79, the House adopts a resolution calling upon the President for an accounting of expenditures from the $150,000,000 contingent fund placed at his disposal during the war. The measure arouses high party feeling, the Democrats opposing it bitterly.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, renews his fight for an agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan to reduce naval armaments, by introducing an amendment to the naval bill looking toward such reduction.

Senator King, of Utah, introduces a bill in the Senate to return to German and Austrian nationals the property seized under the trading with the enemy act.

## DOMESTIC

February 8.—Transshipment of liquors for beverage purposes through the United States from one foreign country to another is prohibited by the national prohibition act, according to an opinion of acting United States Attorney-General Nebeker.

February 9.—State troopers fire on crowds attacking strike-breakers at Albany in connection with the strike of 1,200 employees of the traction company of that city.

February 10.—A tornado wipes out the Gardner settlement near Oconee, Ga., killing thirty-two persons.

The Italian liner *San Guisto* reaches New York from Trieste, with twenty well-developed cases of typhus aboard. The American health authorities appeal to President Wilson to resort to a health law passed in 1893, empowering the President to place an embargo on passenger traffic between the United States and any foreign port likely through its travelers to spread infection in this country.

The Railroad Labor Board denies the request of the American Association of Railroad Executives for an abrogation of the national wage agreement with the railroad brotherhoods and the establishment of a new basic rate for unskilled labor.

February 11.—The local State and Federal health authorities at the port of New York adopt sweeping measures to check at the outset a possible spread of typhus in this country, following the discovery of thirty-four cases of typhus fever among newly arrived immigrants.

The Association of Railway Executives, whose request for the abrogation of war-time contracts was refused by the Labor Board, take steps to bring about a cut in the wages of common labor on all railroads in the United States.

February 14.—The first death in the threatening typhus epidemic is reported to the Health Department of New York. It is the first death from this disease here since 1892. Additional measures are being taken along the Atlantic ports to strengthen the lines of defense against the threatened plague.

The center of population, as disclosed by the 1920 census, is in the extreme southeast corner of Owen County, Indiana. The figures show that the center of population during the last decade has moved westward 9.8 miles.

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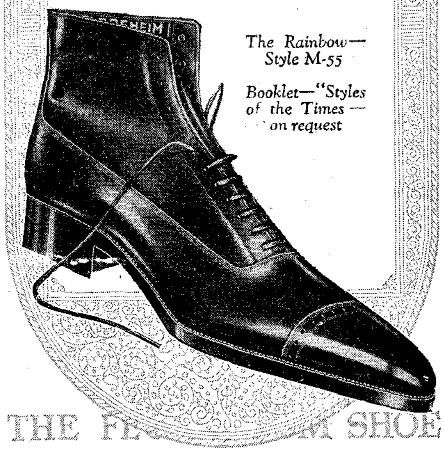

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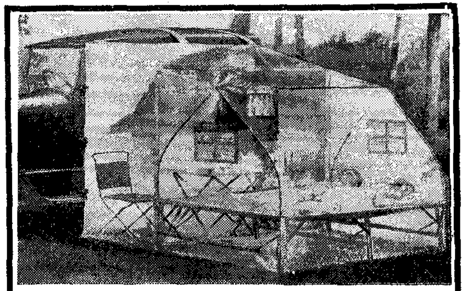

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# THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Team Work.**—D'Annunzio seems to have signed up with the dodo.—*Dallas News.*

**The Common Kind.**—Culture is got from books—usually check-books.—*Buffalo News.*

**Sure Safeguard.**—"What is the best fire preventive?" asks a weekly journal. The answer is, the present price of coal. —*Punch (London).*

**Old Friends.**—JUDGE—"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar before?"

WITNESS—"Yes, your Honor, that's where I met him."—*Burr.*

**Why the Editor Left Town.**—Miss B. M. D.—— sang sweetly and effectively "Just as I am, Without One Flea."—*Fairmont West-Virginian.*

**In Danger.**—"Bennie Beanborough says he is nobody's fool."

"I know, but some one will get him yet."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

**Another Foreign Danger.**—Has Comrade Hearst considered the menacing and insidious English muffin? Why not view that, too, with patriotic alarm?—*B. L. T. in the Chicago Tribune.*

### Slight Accident.

A Chink by the name of Ching Ling,
Fell off a street-car, bing-bing.
The con turned his head, to the passengers said—
"The car's lost a washer, ding ding."
—*The Drexerd.*

**Strange and Wild.**—"Do tell us about the Great Wild West," said the impressionable young woman.

"You may not believe it," replied the tourist, "but I found a little town in North Dakota where there was not a single motion-picture theater." — *Birmingham Age-Herald.*

**No Admission.**—The Senator was back home, looking after his political fences, and was asking the minister about some of his old acquaintances.

"How's old Mr. Jones?" he inquired. "Will I be likely to see him to-day?"

"You'll never see Mr. Jones again," said the minister. "Mr. Jones has gone to heaven."—*The Non-Partizan Leader (Minn.)*

**Complete Directions.**—"Every man ought to save enough money to buy himself a good, big farm," said the political orator.

"Yes, and then go and do something else with the money," replied a farmer in the audience.—*The Non-Partizan Leader (Minn.).*

**To Make Them Pay.**—BACON—"My wife is working on a new kind of a slot-machine which she expects to make a lot of money out of."

EGBERT—"Really?"

BACON—"Sure thing; it is to be attached to a front door, and when a fellow comes home late at night he doesn't get in unless he puts in a $5 note."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

**The Gory Game.**—War knocks the out of glory.—*The Non-Partizan Le (Minn.).*

**Trouble Either Way.**—When a m broke, he hasn't a red. When a com goes broke, it's full of "Reds."—*Sche tady Union Star.*

**Where It Goes.**—America consu more red dye than any other color. as you are aware, is the color chosen government tape in Washington.—*B more Sun.*

**Prayers Needed.**—VISITOR—"W does the chaplain do here?"

FRESHMAN—"Oh, he gets up in ch every morning, looks over the stu body, and then prays for the college *Lehigh Burr.*

**Hereditary Peculiarities.**—Accordin an evening paper the lady who has become Duchess of Westminster has " son, a boy." On the other hand, the I himself has two daughters, both gir *Punch (London).*

**One Way Out.**—"Father, I nee new riding habit."

"Can't afford it," he growled.

"But, father, what am I to do witho riding habit?"

"Get the walking habit."—*Bo Transcript.*

**Doing Well.**—"You wouldn't thin but I've just paid $5,000 in cash f house, all made by my own pluck perseverance."

"Really! What business are you i

"I'm a son-in-law."—*The Non-Part Leader (Minn.).*

**Watch Your Step.**—A drunkard of standing has been reformed by an op tion which removed a bone that against the brain. The Detroit also reports a number of cures effe by the removal of a brass rail that pressing against the foot.—*Kansas Star.*

**R. I. P.**—A Memphis lawyer ent his condemned client's cell: "Well,' said; "good news at last."

"A reprieve?" exclaimed the pris eagerly.

"No, but your uncle has died leaving $5,000, and you can go to your fate the satisfying feeling that the noble eff of your lawyer in your behalf will no unrewarded."—*The Lawyer and Ba (Detroit).*

**There Was a Reason.**—"Why do turn out for every road hog that co along?" said the missus, rather cro "The right of way is ours, isn't it?"

"Oh, undoubtedly!" answered calmly. "As for our turning out, reason is plainly suggested in this epit which appeared in a newspaper recentl

"Here lies the body of William Jay,
Who died maintaining his right of w
He was right, dead right, as he sped al
But he's just as dead as if he'd
wrong."—*Boston Transcript.*